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THE PHILANTHROPIST.

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For the Philanthropist.

REV. WM. H. BRISBANE, Dear Brother: - Yours of the 21st June, in the Philanthropist of the 7th July, did not reach me, until the evening of the 14th of the present month, (Aug.) As it is impracticable for me, on account of pressing engagements immediately to prepare a reply to you letter in full, I take the liberty of sending to the Philanthropist, for insertion in its columns, the copy of a communication which I had prepared and forwarded, a few days since, to the Recorder and Watchman, as an answer in part. As soon as I can command aufficient leisure, I will address you more particularly. Meantime, let us earnestly pray, that the God of love, would endue us plenteously with his grace, and guide us into all the

Affectionately yours in the Gospel, WM. B. JOHNSON.

MR. EDITOR:-When the Triennial Missionary Convention was organized in 1814, it embraced those who held slaves and those who did not. No objection was, on this account, made to the union of the denomination in the missionary eaterprise, and therefore no requirement was made of the one party by the other, that either should relinquish his opinion or practice on the slavery question. But, in the course of the last year. some of our northern brethren of the convention, organized the American Baptist Anti-Slavery Convention; and sent forth a circular to the ministers of the slaveholding states, in which they and their flocks were admonished of the sin of holding property in man. They farther required of us a manumission of our slaves, as the condition of admission to their pulpits and communion tables. This requirement was not complied with, and and we were therefore excluded from their visible fellow-

Believing as we do at the South, that the scriptures

tolerate slavery, by recognizing the relation of master and slave in the admission of both to the membership of the same church, with directions to each how to act towards the other, we felt aggrieved at the requirement. Of the members who were represented in the convention from which the requirement proceeded, we were ignorant, and, therefore, felt embarrassed, as to the mode in which we should act in the case. If a few only of our northern brethren were united in the requirement, no serious difficulty could arise; but if the majority were concerned in it, a dissolution of the missionary convention would necessarily take place. On this point no official information could be obtained before the meeting in the agitation of the subject before the Edgfield Baptist Association, to which I have the honor to belong, the delegates to the convention were instructed to obtain the information so necessary to guide that body in its course. At the meeting of our Baptist State Convention, the information given us on this subject by the agents of the American Foreign our brethren at the north was opposed to the proceedings of the anti-slavery convention, and would be ready to state such disapprobation at the meeting of the Triennial convention, in 1841. Whereupon our convention requested the delegates of the slave holding states to the Triennial Convention, to assemble in Baltimore, before the meeting of that body, that they might prepare to meet it, as they should judge proper, in harmonious concert. To this body of delegates was the adjustment of the existing difficulty committed. It will therefore ing upon the adjustment of the difficulty, it is this delegation that I mean.

It is proper to state at this point, that the only qualification for membership in the convention and other general institutions of our denomination, is a pecuniary one, though their boards and executive committees must consist of members of some Baptist church. The requirement of manumission by our abolition brethren, and their refusal on our noncompliance with it, to adtherefore, no forfeiture of membership.

Previous to the meeting of the slaveholding delegation in Baltimore, a conference was held in that city, of any kind. Northern brethren asked nothing of the composed of a few leading brethren from the north and south. The design of this conference was the know of no compromise, so says my colleague." In a free exchange of opinions, on the best mode of adjusting sermon that my beloved and excellent brother, Dr. Sharp. the difficulty in question. The result was seen in the delivered to his people on his return from the meeting voluctary offering of the preamble and resolutions, as of convention he thus speaks. "There was no promise presented by brother Cone, and adopted by the northern made, no pledge given, no agreement entered into be holding delegation. This preamble and these resolutions | the board. There was no compromise proposed by leadhave long been before the public. They contain the in- ing brethren at the north and concurred in by leading formation desired by the South viz: That the body of brethren at the south, in which it was stipulated before prove of the proceedings of our abolition brethren. In that consideration was, the abolitionists without excep obtaining this information, I obeyed my instructions. | tien should be voted out of office." As to all else I was without instruction and free to vote I now trust that all erroneous impressions in refer

were enlisted under the same banner. I do therefore Mesiah's reign on earth.

was no agreement between these parties to the adjustment, to leave off any member of the old Board of mananot discussed by either party in any of their meetings. I for one, affirm that I made no agreement with any one or more persons to sacrifice a single member of the old Board, nor do I know of such an agreement between any of the members of the convention.

It was stated in newspapers, in private corresp and in personal interviews, as an opinion, that abolitionsts should be excluded from the boards, and executive committees of the convention and the other institutions But all this was opinion only. The slaveholding delegates disclaimed on the floor of the convention any instruction on this point, and no constituent body of the convention had, as far as my information extended, made any such requirement. If the opinion, that abolitionits should be excluded from the board, had weight, it was the weight of opinion, approving itself to the electors, not the weight of authoritative requirement. And. that there should be no ground for the accusation of sacrificing any brethren, the general ballot was adopted, his vote, as he should please. When therefore I obserquoted from other papers, that a compromise had been made, by which two brethren were sacrificed by the nission of their names from the ticket of voters, I was surprised, and the more so when the writer added, that the southern delegation readily came into the measure. Since my return from Baltimoro, I have been informed, that one of the southern delegation, not of South Carolina, did cause, on his own responsibility, a ticket to be made out, from which the names of the two brethren alluded to were omitted, and that some northern brethren seeing the name of the southern member omitted, agreed to omit also the name of the Northern member. But the omission of the name of the North Carolina member of the old Board and the introduction of the name of the other from that state in its place, proceeded on the principle of personal preference, not on the principle of compromise, by which a sacrifice was made. This is what I have from my informants, as I understood them. These voted for the old member brother Meredith. The Georgia delegation did the same, and as

by the southern delegation, in concert with the northern brethren, is inadmissible. For these terms involve the idea of the privation of some right, or the violation of some principle; neither of which occurred in the election vention gives no right to office, since this right is acquired only by the votes of the members. If the members shall, by their votes, put one man in office rather than am informed. another, no privation of right is inflicted or violation of principle perpetrated. All the rights of our abolition brethren were sacredly regarded. They made or seconded motions; they discussed subjects and gave votes: They were placed upon committees and requested to lead in the devotions of the session. The custom of appointing a committee for nominating a board of managers, was superseded by a resolution to appoint the board by a general ballot, as already stated, that each man might vote free from extraneous influence.

It is to be remembered, that the board is elected for three years and entrusted with the charge of the whole Foreign Missionary enterprise during that period. It bedenomination out of which the selection was to be made. For it could not escape their notice, that the election of a-Bible Society, and of the A. B. H. mission society, was of abolitionists from the board, might alienate the body cheering. Those brethren assured, that the body of of abolitionists, and conciliate the slaveholding regions. All these considerations with others that deserved attention, should have been taken into the account, and I doubt not were for the most part duly regarded, before the votes were cast. So that upon righteous principles I am satisfied, was the result brought about, and not upon the principle of compromise, sacrifice, or proscription,

Desirous of associating the statements of other brethren from the north and south with my own on this subject. I have delayed their publication, until I should rebe understood, that when, in this communication. I shall and estimable brother of New York, who was active in speak of the acts of the delegation of the south, as bear- the adjustment, writes thus: "I have heard not a word union between the north and south—as to any coalition resulting in the exclusion of any members of the board, on the ground of compromise it is all news to me, and therefore I was surprised to see the statement in print." A brother from Georgia, whose praise is in all the churches, writes thus: "At the house, at which we staid, it is believed all Southern members voted for mit us to their communion tables and pulpits, involved Meredith. So far from making any compromise with northern members upon the subject of election, the southern members made no claims, proposed no terms south, the south yielded nothing to the north. I brethren, and which were readily accepted by the slave. the brethren at the north to exclude abolitionists from our northern brethren are not abolitionists, and dis ap- hand, that for a certain consideration, no matter what

according to my own judgment, in the election of the "to the compromise" by which it has been said "Galushe and Meredith" were sacrificed, will be removed, I trust In the above preamble, no principle of compromise also, that the adjustment or removal of the difficulty will appears. And it is impossible that such a principle be seen in its true light, as formed upon the principles should appear there, for the case did not admit of it. A of the Gospel. That there is nothing in it which is compromise imports a giving up of certain points by both calculated to give offence to our abolition brethren parties in any matter of difficulty. The parties to the existing difficulty were the abolitionists and slaveholders. But at the north and the South, the east and the west. That between those there was no arrangement. Therefore they all should be thankful for the interposition of divine there could be no compromise between them. The par- providence, by which the happy and scriptural arrangeties engaged in the adjustment had no difficulty among ment was brought about. What I have written above, themselves to settle. They were of one mind. As Mr. Editor, is published with the sincere desire of allay. friends to a common cause they made known to each ing any unkind feeling, that may have a place in the other their views, which were found to be similar; and breasts of any of the denomination in reference to this they resolved to continue together in the prosecution of matter. My earnest desire is, that we may all be united that cause, not withstanding the aberration of a few, who on scriptural grounds, in the great work of accelerating

affirm, that there was no compromise between the north- A word or two more on the true nature of the difficul

ern brethren and the slaveholding delegation: that there ty, into which the doings of the abolitionists threw the South, and the character of its removal, and I shall close I say their doings, for their opinions never distressed us. gers or to put on any new member. The subject was We concede to them and to all men most readily the right of holding what opinions they please. It was their doings then, that caused the difficulty. I mean, by their doings, their denunciatory language, their circular in which we are charged with crimes of which we were unconscious, and their unspiritual requirement of us to do that, which was beyond their authority to demand of us, as the condition of the continuance of their visible fellowship. Now it is evident, that if all the northers members of convention were of the same mind with the abolitionists, our connexion would necessarily be dissolved Whether they were or not, we were uninformed. This was the precise difficulty and so stated in the correspon ding letter and resolutions of the Edgefield Baptist Association, both which articles I had the honor to prepare Such also was the view entertained by the state conven tion, as expressed in her preamble and resolutions, which I had also the honor to present to that body. Now if the body of our brethren at the north, disapproved these doings of the abolitionists and would give us, in the election of the board, that each voter might cast proof of such disapproval, so that we should be satisfied, that they were not abolitionists, then the difficulty would ved the statement in the Recorder and Watchman, as be removed. Our northern brethren did afford this proof amply and unequivocally in the preamble and resolutions alluded to above. The exclusion of abolitionist from the board, by their votes in connexion with the votes of the South, added another, that they were not abolitionists. And in this light only is the opinion, which had been so generally expressed, that abolition ists should be excluded from the board, entitled to any weight. For if we could sit with them in convention we could sit with them on the board. But as member ship in Convention is acquired by the payment of given sum, without regard to christian or church fellowship, there could be no expression of the feelings of the members of the body in reference to the doings of the abolitionists, by any question of their admission to, or exclusion from, seats in convention. It could only be expressed, in not placing them on the boards, and by explicit assurances, both which were done. It has been said that the same expurgation should have been applied to all the boards of our General Institutions. This is the fact, if I remember right, in the boards of the far as I know, all the South Carolina delegation did Sunday School and Publication Society and the A. and F. Bible Society. It is admitted that the A. B. H. The thought of sacrificing the brethren Galusha and Mission Society has not undergone this expurgation. Meredith, or of proscribing any one for conscience sake. But it should be understood, that its organization requires immediately after its appointment, the election of a committee of seven, to whom the whole business is entrusted for the year, and that meetings of that society are annual; so that the prevalence of Abolition influence of the board of managers. Membership in the con- in that society must be small under such circumstances when it is known that the committee has not a single abolitionist on it, and the board itself but two, as far as I

> With these evidences from our leading northern breth ren, that they were not abolitionists, the question with the south, as it appeared to their delegation was, "can we remain in the convention with the few abolitionists there though their treatment of us has not been of the kindest sort? Can we, for the sake of the cause in which we are embarked, and which has received such blessing from God, bear with christian fortitude such unkindn from those good, but mistaken brethren? Can we remain with them in convention to carry on, without division the grand missionary enterprise. The answer was plain: We can.

And now is not the character of the removal of the care over the length and breadth of the land throughout the of principle or right. It is not calculated to offend any one, even the abolitionists themselves. Some few were not pleased with it. But these were very few, for holitionists, might be of serious disadvantage to the cause as far as my knowledge extends, there were not out in the slaveholding regions, whilst it would conciliate those 250 members of convention, 15 sholitionists present, abolition sentiments. On the other hand, the rejection Some of these were conciliated and went home with altered views of their slaveholding brethren and of abolitionism. Bro, Galusha endeared himself to the convention by his mild, pacificatory conduct. The tone of the abolitionists, who were in convention, has been since our meeting in Baltimore, moderate. The manner in which the removal of the difficulty was effected led to such intercourse between the northern and southern members, as to endear them to each other in close bonds: The whole intercourse was delightful. "Brotherly love" was not only seen "to continue," but to prevail. He who had left on record that encouraging promise, "Where ceive them in answer to my enquiries. A distinguished two or three are gathered in my name, there am I in the midst of them," graciously fulfilled it on this occasion, This presiding influence, the breathings of his own blesupon the subject of a compromise or sacrificing the ul- sed peaceful spirit, bowed the heart in submission to his traists, "Galusha and Meredith," for the sake of securing will, and happily prepared the brethren to submit themselves to one another in the Lord. So deeply impressed was the convention with the fact that God was in our midst, that the following resolution obtained unanimous ap reval. "Resolved that the fervent thanks of this convention are due to our Heavenly Father, that throughout the deeply interesting discussions and transactions of this session. He has caused to prevail so large a measure of christian affection and harmony."

And now in conclusion, let me entreat my brethren at the north and south, to help with their prayers, that the adjustment of the difficulty may not be disturbed. My firm conviction is, that the manner, in which it was effected, was of God, and that no other mode of adjustment was consistent with the preservation of the union of the denomination. In this view of the matter, let us thank God and take courage,

Respectfully yours, WM. B. JOHNSON. Edgefield C. H., S. C. 16th, 1841.

> For the Philanthropist. CHURCH ACTION.

At a meeting of the members of the Presby terian church in New Athens, on the 10th of August 1841, called to take into consideration the subject of slavery so far as it stands conected with the Preshyterian church, and their duty in reference to it; the following preamble and resolutions (in substance) were adopted,and the undersigned appointed a committee to revise and republish them.

Whereas, the system of American slavery is essentially and incidentally sinful, sinful in the nature of the act which creates it, and the elements which constitute it: and,

Whereas, it directly contravenes the letter and spirit of the old and new Testament; these inculcating justice, and breathing a spirit of love and good will; and slavery involving the most glaring injustice and cruelty; and

Whereas, the General Assembly in 1818 expressed its unqualified condemnation of slavery. representing it as a gross violation of the most precious human rights, as utterly inconsistent

with the law of God, of brotherly love, and re-ciprocal equity, as totally irreconcilable with the spirit and principles of the gospel of Christ.

christians to use there honest, earnest and un elled by certificates or bonds, wearied endeavors as speedily as possible to efface this blot on our holy religion and to ob

And the great majority of its members are pervaded with a fearful apathy in reference to it .-Giving it no place in their heart, their prayers, their conversation or the periodicals under their

Resolved, 1st, that in dependence upon the grace of God we will make a special effort to arouse to church to a sense of its apathy and guilt and bring it to that positition which God

and justice and humanity require it to occupy. Resolved, 2d, That a convention of all the members of the Presbyterian church within the limits of the St. Clairsville Presbytery whose views coincide with the sentiments expressed by the Assembly and Synod as above cited, be held in New Athens on the 8th day of Septemher uext at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of devising ways and means to give a more vigorous impulse to the spirit which the resolutions of the Assembly and Synod breath in condemning slavery as sinful.

Resolved, 3d, That it be recommended to all the true friends of the oppressed throughout the Presbyterian church to hold similar conventions within their respective presbyteries, hoping thereby that the way may be prepared for a general convention of the whole at some future

Resolved, 4th. That the above preamble and resolutions be forwarded to the Presbyterian Ad vocate, Philanthropist, and the several papers of Harrison and Belmont counties for publica-

> Committee. ALEX. WILSON. LIBERTY TICKET,

For the Legislative District composed of Adams, Highland, and Fayette counties. For Senator,

WILLIBM M. INTYRE, of Adams co. For Representatives,

ADAM J. WILSON, of Highland co. ELEAZAR ALASTRU, of Fayette co.

In behalf of the Political Anti-slavery Conention convened at Hillsborough on the 22d of July, the above ticket is placed before the electors of this District.

Possessing in common with their fellow citizens the right of making their own selection of candidates; the members of that convention have deemed it necessary to exercise that right. This necessity has arisen from the fact, that, in their selection of legislative candidates, the prominent political parties have failed to recognize as an essential qualification, a belief in the natural equality of the whole human family, of their equal title to rights.

Conceiving that a practical disregard of this principle has been the chief cause of the financial embarrassments which have so paralyzed the energies of the nation, and of the frequent encroachmentons our rights-not only on such as have been guaranteel to us by the constitution of our country, but on such as have a broader and deeper basis than any written charter, we feel bound to aim at a reform of these abuses. We should feel ourselves recreant to the fundamental principles of our government did, we fail to make such reform a paramount object in the exercise

of the election franchise. In our national councils the slave power has almost uniformly exerted a controlling influence. The military operations are intrusted to the superintendence of the slaveholding power. A war to secure that power in the undisturbed possession of its slates, and to recapture such as have fled to the wilderness of Florida for liberty, has already swallowed up more than forty millions of our public funds. Our soldiers are perishing in the pestilential atmosphere of southern swamps, and their places are being supplied from the free laboring sons of the North, whilst the slaveholder revels upon the fruits of that unrequited toil in which he can only be secured by this out-pouring of our treasures and our blood. If like causes produce like effects, we may calculate on having to sustain a similar contest along our whole frontier border from Missouri southward.

Indeed this war seems already to have commenced, one battle having been fought between the U. States army and a band of "fugitive Indians and negroes." If forty millions be required to sus ain the patriarchal institution in the neighborhood of a few straggling Seminoles, what will be the amount necessary for its support in that quarter where are embodied nearly all the Indians of the U. States? We will leave the estimate to be made by those editors who are ever harping on our extravagant expenditures, who sympathize so deeply with the dear people when ther money is expended in furnishing luxuries, for living Presidents, or in gratuities to the families of deceased ones .-We will leave it to those editors who so carefully describe every nook and crevice into which picayune of the rational treasure may have ound its way, but woid naming the grand vortex which has swalowed its millions upon millions of the public unds.

And what do we gain by this lavish expenditure of money and of men? Oh! the blessing to be sure of the southern trade; the privilege of supplying our southern brethren with the necessaries of life, for which we are to be paid, if that may be done without retrenchment on their part. I not, why then we have the privilege of losing the debt; and by increased economy and industry enabling ourselves again to enjoy the blessings of the trade of the South.

But in reference to the approaching election, we are impelled to the course we now adopt, by the conviction that the laws of our state are in many instances adverse to the principles of liberty and equality. They require of colored

for support in case of pauperism; and yet a white And whereae, it enjoins it as a duty upon all skin is a free passport to our protection, untram-In obedience to the same unholy spirit, blacks

and mulattoes are presumed to be tain the complete abolition of slavery through- witnesses in courts of justice; and lest hereafter out the world.

And whereas, although the Synod of Pittsburgh in 1839 adopted the sentiments of the Assembly as expressive of its views in regard to nue arising from donations made by the United the sinfulness of slavery, and the duty of chris- States for the support of schools;" notwithstand tians, a large number of the members of the ing the constitution expressly declares schools Presbyterian church are still found among the so supported "shall be open for the reception of advocates of the dark and damning system .- scolars, of every grade, without any distinction or preference whatever.'

To complete our servility, our "free state" has been regularly laid off as the slaveholders hunting ground; trial by jury, where personal liberty is involved, has been unconditionally set aside. Thus our own free citizens are denied a right which may be enjoyed by every slave of the South. Believing that the special attention of our Legislature should be directed to these enactments, and that they should be repealed, or so amended as to administer equal justice to all men, we place upon our ticket such only as are hartily in favor of, and would be disposed if elected, to carry out, the reform we deem so important. We place upon our ticket such as beieve that the equality of the human family is not a "rhetorical flourish," merely, but a sober practical truth, the only correct basis of human legislation.

Our candidates then being practical believers in the first principles of republicanism, if found to possess that general intelligence, sound judgment and moral worth, essential to the character of statesmen, may be presented to the commu nity as deserving of their suffrages. That in these qualifications they will suffer in comparison with any who may be brought before the people, we feel little fear.

It is now left to the sober judgment of our fellow citizens to say, if the objects at which we aim are not sufficiently important to be made paramount in the selection of candidates; and if the candidates we have selected are not deserving the support of an enlightened community.

DYER BURGESS, Committee. WM. KEYS. J. S. GILLESPIE. Aug. 12th, 1841.

For the Philanthropist. LIBERTY TICKET IN MARION CO. Marion co. Anti-Slavery Convention.

At a convention of the friends of liberty of Mason county, held at Iberia on the 16th inst. Mr. Allen McNeal was called to the chair, and Messrs J. Grennell and A. Story Sen., were appointed Vice Presidents, G. M. Andrews and

Mr. Thomas Duke, were chosen Secretaries. The following resolution was then unaninously adopted: Resolved, That all persons be invited to sit

members of this convention who bylieve that immediate emancipation is the duty of the master and the right of the slave. A committee was then appointed to bring bu-

iness before the convention. Thomas Duke. G. W. Andrewss and John McIntyre were made such committee.

The committee laid before the meeting the following resolutions which were after a lengthy Hebard, were appointed central discussion (with the exception of two dissenting voices) unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That slavery as it exists is a heinous crime in the sight of God, having no sanction in the scriptures of divine truth and that the duty, safety and best interests of the country require its immediate abandonment without expatriation.

Resolved, That as slavery is a great moral vil, we should in humble reliance on the aid of the Almighty exert in every possible way our combined moral influence to effect as speedily is possible its entire and peaceful termination.

Resolved, That slavery is a great political evil undermining our civil and religious liberies and threatening the ruin of our beloved country: we believe, therefore, that all patriots and christians who feel it their duty to vote are call. ed upon to arouse themselves and use all lawful political means for its entire and immediate ab-

Resolved. That this meeting sustain the nomination of James G. Birney and Thomas Morris for President and Vice President of the U. States, lately made by the National nominating convention in New York and responded to by the political convention held at Mt. Pleasant Jefferson co. Ohió.

Resolved, That we will vote for no man for office (in which he can officially act either for or against slavery) who does not give us unequivocal evidence that if elected he will use his official power and influence as far as he constitutionally can, in favor of freedom, and of just and equal laws in opposition to the continuation of slavery and pro-slavery in any part of the U. States.

Resolved, That those liberal minded and be evolent females who are so earnestly engaged in the good work of promoting the education of the colored people of Ohio, deserve the earnest thanks of every lover of good order. Resolved, That the enlightened policy of

those females forms a most beautiful contrast with that of our Legislature, which denies to colored children the benefits of a common school education.

Resolved. That we view the education of the colored people as the best means of eradicating the existing prejudice against them.

Resolved, That as we believe slavery to be great moral evil; and as a majority of us are in favor of a public ministry, we will knowingly support none that will not or does not bear faith ful testimony against the system. A committee was then appointed by the chair

to bring forward names for candidates for county officers, to be supported at the coming election; and also for members of the State Legislature. The names brought forward were, for assembly Mr. Allen McNeal, for Sheriff, John R. Sundre; for Prosecuting Attorney, Elias Spelman,

After passing the following resolution the mee ting adjourned.

Recolved, That the proceedings of this con-

ention be sent to the Philanthropist, signed by the President and Secretaries for publication. ALLEN MCNEAL, Pres.

George W. Andrews, } Secretaries. THOMAS DUKE.

WHOLE NO 272

For the Philanthropist. Anti-Slavery Convention. At a meeting of the friends of equal rights in

Athens and Meigs counties Ohio, held agreeably o previous notice in the court house at Athens ug. 21, 1841.

The meeting being called to order by John M. Hebard Esq., the Rev. Mr. Hunt of the Presbyterian church was chosen Presdent, Rev. Mr. Johnson of the Protestant Methodist church, Vice President; and Artemas Day Esq.

Secretary.

The object of the meeting being stated; it

Resolved, That a committee of ave be appointed by the chair to arrange business for the meeting; whereupon, Wm. Blackstone, John M. Hebbard, of Athens county; and Messrs. Barret, Ward, and Green of Meigs were ap-

In the absence of the committee the meeting was addressed by the chair, and the Rev. Mr. Jarvis of the United Brethren church, in a very able and pathetic manner, who were listened to with interest by a numerous and attentive audi-

The committee having returned, reported resolutions which were unanimously adoptedenforcing speedy and efficient political anti-slavery action, and condemnatory of that aristocratic and meagre view of human rights which restricts them to the wealthy descendants of the Georgian and Circassian races.

The following resolutions were also reported and unanimously adopted,-

Resolved, That a general corresponding committee be appointed consisting of active zealous friends of equal rights in the counties of Athens and Meigs; and also a central corresponding committee consisting of three-that these committees besides attending to all other important matters in relation to the pending election, shall meet at the court house in Athens on Friday the 10th day of September next to select a candidate to be voted for by the friends of human rights at the approaching election.

Resolved, That the committees appointed to select candidates, are instructed to select from either of the contending parties or make independent nominations.

On motion.

The Rev. Mr. Johnson, Chester Coe and Roman Coe, of Waterloo, Daniel Dudley, Esq., Abraham McVay, Willian Dickerson, Samuel Wines Sen., and John

M. Chase, of Alexander. Julius Stone, Erastus Stone, and David Miles, of Lodi,

Artemas Day, Hugh Fletcher, William Winn, Dennis Drake, and John Dickson of Lee,

Aaron Hull, of Carthage, Elijah Goodspeed, Hiram Heberling, George Marsh, Joseph B. Miles, Isaac B. Dudry, and James W. Divine, of Athens,

James Adams, of Homer, William Green, of Elk, Dawson Hibbard, of Dover,

James Wright, John Jackson, of Canaan, Doctor Houston, of York, Joseph Hamilton, John Hamilton, Owen

Morris, of Marion,

John Jackson, of Rome. Were appointed members of the general corresponding committee and messrs. Dr. Wm. Blackstone, Almond H. Burrell, and John M.

committee. On motion.

Resolved, That the central corresponding committee be authorized to appoint members of the general corresponding committee in townships in which none are appointed at this meeting, and to add to the number in each town-

On motion Resolved, That members of the general cor-

responding committee in Meigs be authorized to appoint additional members of said commit-

Mesars, Samuel Vail, Selah Barret, Rev. Mr. Thorn, S. Branch and William Banks, were appointed members of the general corresponding ommittee of Meigs county.

Resolved, That artemas Day be added to the central corresponding committee. On motion. Resolved, That the Secretary be requested to

prepare an abstract of the proceedings of this

meeting for publication in the Hocking Valley

Gazette and in the Philanthropist. ARTEMAS DAY, Sec.

PRODUCTION OF THE WEST INDIA IS-LANDS.

In the course of a lecture recently delivered by Mr. Merrivale, on Colonization and the Colonies, he stated that "in the twenty two years that elapsed between the Abolition of the Slave-Trade, and the Abolition of Slavery, the decline of production in most of the older West India islands was constant and serious. The sugar exported from Jamaica in 1805, the year of the largest crop known, was 137,906 hogsheads; in 1811, 127,751; in 1833, 78,375. In these the cost of production was continually increasing, though slowly, from the exhaustion of land. and the dearness of nego labor wthout importation. In those in which the soil was newer, the latter cause restricted the spread of cultivation, and prevented any extensive increase of produce.-The consequence was, that while the population of the British empire was rapidly increasing, the total produce of her western sugar colonies, which have fertile soil enough to supply the world, remained stationary.'

He added: - "In 1841 our import from our West Iddia plantations was 3,581,516 cwt.; in 1833, 3,648,026 cwt. And a constant diminution has been going on in the consumption of this most agreeable and nutritions article by the British people. We are still the greatest consumers of sugar in the world; but the quantity used by each individual among us. on the average, is scarcely more than half what it was forty years ago."—Phil. Inquirer.

South BAR PATMASTERS .- In looking over the June sours and the Knickerbocker, we perceive the names of delinquent subscribers, are published, with the sums which are due from each. The whole sum due from such subscribers, in the number before us, is \$173, of which sum, \$145,50 is due from southern subscriwhich is more than five-sixths of the whole. It is wed that there are ten numbers of the Knickerbocker taken in the North, where there is one in the South. debtedness from the South sho 80 to 1. This single fact would perhaps prove nothing very definite by itself, but when taken with other things, one can't avoid noticing it.

THE PHILANTHROPIST.

EDITED BY G. BAILEY, JR.

CINCINNATI. Wednesday Morning, September 8, 1841.

REIGN OF TERROR AGAIN IN CINCINNATI.

Cast down-but not destroyed, we are again at our post. Another reign of terror in Cincinnati! For the third time, the press of the Philanthropist has been broken in pieces. Scenes have been enacted lately in this city which must place it in rank beside Vicksburg and Alton .-The riots of '36 are not to be compared for atrocity with the tumults and anarchy, which for several days prevailed among us.

That our readers may have full information, we present the accounts of the leading papers, reserving our own remarks for a concluding ar-

> From the Cin. Republican, Sept. 6. Mob Rule.

We have to make the painful acknowledgement, tha since Friday last our city has been under a lawless pow-The origin of the difficulty we cannot ascertain. But let it be what it may, nothing can justify the want of efficiency; the apathy which has marked our whole is, are the lawless doing their deeds of evit! We shall efficiency, and the causes of it, when order is restored.

The meeting at the Const House was an ill-advised and miserable affair for the time, and did harm; and what is more it will disgrace our name. What, when a mob broad, when private property, and the sacredness even of home are disregarded, shall we stop to disavow abolitionism, or pledge our faith to our Southern brethren? The best pledge, the only pledge worth having or giving is the maintenance of order, and the only word which that meeting ought to have breathed or uttered, was the simple and stern resolve to maintain the law inviolate at all hazards. The honor of the city, our own honor, demanded that nothing more nor less should have bee

A Bon Fire was made about 11 o'clock Saturday night on the Kentucky shore, and we heard the loud shouts of the people, as if a great triumph had been achieved. oph it was! a triumph of lawlessness over law, of disorder over order, of brute force over reason and justice. Our hearts are pained, as we put upon record the story of this mob rule, and we feel ashamed that in this glorious city of ours, neither the power of the civil taken to these squares for the purpose we suppose, of safe anthority, nor the bravery of good men could stay its keeping and investigating the facts. violence, or silence its rude and revengeful spirit.

We do not think the evil is suppressed. What then is to be done? Good ciuzens of Cincinnati, rally, rally What then in defence of the law, and never let it be said that you have been forced to succumb to mob power. It is vain lo look to your police. It is idle to call upon the soldiery. Neither have as yet done any thing, or scarce any thing to preserve order. Your stout arms and stout hearts, can alone rescue yourselves or the city from the power of the mob, or restore peace within its borders. Will you not organize! Are there not resolved men enough to unite, and by efficient action to put down all vioience? We know there are, and we know that organi zation only is wanting to offect this object. on all good men then, to band together and make co mon defence in behalf of private right, and the public

From the Cin. Enquirer, Sept. 4th. Dreadful Riot and Loss of Life.

Our city this morning is all in commotion-all excite On yesterday we noticed the fact that a whit man had been stabbed by a negro at the Lower Market on the night previous. Last night about 8 o'clock, crowd numbering about seven or eight hundred assem bled at 5th street market, with the avowed purpose attacking the negro houses, and driving that class of peo-ple from the city. After some little time spent in consultation in squads, the crowd took up its march for the corner of Sixth and Broadway, where they attacked stoner, clubs and other missiles. The negroes returned a fire of musketry, by which one man was killed and sev The fight was kept up for several hours, in a manner defying all description, during which the crowd procured a cannon, and discharged it loaded with slugs, three times into the negro quarters. Abou the military and quieting the riot. While we write, a military guard is posted in the part of the city attacked, ugh a great crowd are moving about, there are no demonstrations of further violence. A meeting is al so organizing in the Fifth sireet market to sustain the au thorities and prevent further excesses.

We have not been able in the confusion that prevails.

to gather any accurate information of the extent of the te men are killed and several badly wounded. Sev eral negroes have also been killed and wounded-but th extent not known. We have learned no names, and shall not attempt particulars until we can give an accu-From the same, Sept, 6th.

The Riot.

When our paper closed on Saturday, a military guard had been posted around two squares, embracing the negro quarters at the end of 6th street, which were attacked on Friday night. About 5 o'cleck, the male negroes to the number of some 300, after being disarmed were marched off to jail under a military escort, surrounder and followed by an immense crowd; and the assemblage in that quarter of the city was measureably broken up.— Nothing further occurred until about 9 o'clock, when the mob attacked the office of the Philanthropist, or Patterson's alley between Main and Walnut streets,-The types and all other property with the exception of es had been removed during the day. These presses were taken down, dragged to the river, there bro ken up, and with the exception of some pieces which were taken as trophies of victory to Kentucky, sunk in

The next attack was made upon the bakery and con-Fifth near Vine, which was thoroughly riddled, almost were made, and much damage done to the property of blacks and abolitionists on Columbia street, Sixth street, Broadway and Western Row near the river. The mob SXITH, where the police succeeded in arresting some of the leaders who were lodged in prison, and the disor der ceased for the night. The military were under arms and a strong police were patrolling the streets all nightbut their attention was so much distracted by the various branches of the mob, while the work of destruction was conducted in such perfect system and quietude, that they vere unable to check it, or arrest the rioters until nea

On yesterday, matters appeared tolerably quiet, but information was conveyed to the authorities of a design, on the part of some of the Kentuckians to release the fined in jail after night fall. The military we again under arms at 6 o'clock. A proclamation was is aued by the Mayor, and another by the Governor, who was fortunately in the city. The question had now become one of sustaining the civil authorities in their ar-rests, and the military and citizens firmly resolved to discharge that duty, by a resort if necessary, to extreme Fortunately, the night paseed off quietly, and this morning the city is apparently under the d

We have heard of but two deaths, as the result of Fri day night's riot. On Saturday night, we understand that negro was so badly beaten by the crowd on Columbia Rehfus' German Company, was way-laid and attacked on his road home by a party of blacks, who beat him severely. We have not heard whether his wounds are

The following is a list of white men wounded during

- Boyd, badly injured by a ball in the forehead. George Dewitt, slightly wounded in arm and side. Samuel Baldridge, slightly in the arm.

Jones, street paver, dumb man, slightly, J. Nicholson, of Newport, mortally.

James McCormiek, wounded on Thursday night, or he mob-recovering.
- Blitz, very badly wounded.

From the Cin. Chronicle, Sept. 4th. Great Riot and Bloodshed in our Streets !! Another of those tumults, which have unhappily become so frequent in our country, occurred last night in this city, and has left the people in a very great degree of

They Dollereline

At this time, I o'clock, P. M., we hear of two or three mortally wounded or killed, and as near as we can as certain, at least seven or eight badly wounded.

The cause of this, near or remote, cannot be exactly scertained without legal investigation. We shall relate in order of time all that we know with any degree of ac-There are opposite accounts stated particularly ost every material fact. It appears, however, that three nights since a quarrel occurred between some white and blacks, in which the whites were worsted. Nigh before last an affray occurred between whites and blacks again, in which the blacks stabbed severely two young men. One of these we are informed, is likely to die. Another occurrence of similar kind occurred on Macalister street, in which a white was wounded.

These facts, with perhaps some other causes of quar rel, created a feeling of exasperation among a certain portion of the whites. At least this is the sum of the ounts we have heard.

Those who were excited, got up last night a partial meeting on 5th street, with the object, we understand, of arresting one or more of the supposed criminals. The negroes who inhabit 6th street east of Broadway, New street, and the neighborhood, learned that an attack was intended upon them, and prepared themselves with arms and ammunition. The houses on Sixth street and Broadway contiguous were filled with the defenders, and in this position affairs were when the riot commenced. After this the fact occurred chronologically thus:

8 P. M.-An affray commenced at a small frame use adjoining the Jewish Synagogue on Broadway .-We were present a few minutes after, but who were the sailants cannot be accurately ascertained. The result was, that three shots were fired from the building and two persons badly wounded.

From this time for an hour, the leaders appeared irresute, and the great body of bystanders seem ned to have nothing to do with the matter.

9, P. M.—One who seemed to be the chief agitator, sucspeak at large, and with distinctness too, on this want of ceeded in mustering a party to enter 6th street from Broad-They did so, and were rapidly fired upon by the defenders to the number of fifteen shots in success Several were then wounded but we cannot learn how ma-This drove the assailants out of 6th, and nothing

further was immediately done.

11 P. M.—A heavy shower of rain came up, lasted for half an hour. This seemed to disperse the assailants. It appeared, however, that many went away to rocure a field piece and other arms.

12 P. M.—Two of the military companies began to

ble on 3d street. 1 A. M .- It seems that the assailants succeeded in tting a cannon, and we are told fired three shots.

About this time an assault was made on another he and several shots fired, by which we are informed one man was killed and another wounded severely. After this many shots were fired by both parties, but without, we e, much mischief. 2, P. M .-- The military appeared on the ground, and

acceeded in quelling the riot for the time.

This morning sentinels are placed around two squares scene of action; the negroes who can be found are

The town is in great excitement, and various collections of people have been assembled at some points, and traverse the streets at others.

From the Cin. Chronicle, Sept 6th. Further Accounts of the Riot.

We shall attempt at present little more in the account f the recent riots, than a statement of such facts as we can rely upon. In Saturday's paper, we stated that parties were taking up colored persons to put them for safety as we supposed, within the enclosure. It turned ou , how-ever, that these were bands of the rioters, engaged in the nean and inhuman conduct of dragging barbers and waiters, innocently engaged in their usual occupations, into onfinement - and if the mob succeeded, to probable death. This transaction was one of the worst features of the mob. ecause in most cases submitted to, where it should have been resisted on the spot. In two or three instances it was, and the villains compelled to retire. Many of thos engaged in this affair were quite young, and the greater part were vagabonds and loafers ready for any mischief.

In the afternoon, the negro men enclosed within the ine of sentries were placed between the lines of military, and conducted to jail for safety. There they were guard

ed by a portion of the military.

During the day, a number of volunteer watchmen were put on duty and the military kept under arms. evening it was apparent at an early hour, that the rioters were out in full force. Squads were seen whose character could not be mistaken, gathering round certain quar ters. The military companies and a body of citizens were placed on duty; but notwithstanding this precaution, scenes of greater real atrocity, though with less personal injury occurred during the night. One of the first oper-After this, the mob moved to a bakery kept by an Engishman (Burnett) who was concerned in the last affray and had become very much hated by a number of the rioters. His shop was attacked and his fixtures destroyed After this, the negro houses where they were known as such, were visited, windows broken, doors smashed, children frightened, and poor women insulted. In the latter part of the night, we are told, the negro settlement on 6th street was again visited, although occupied solely by women and children. Doors and windows were broken, the African church injured, and we are told some atrocities

mmitted shocking to humanity.

These were the doings on Saturday night. Sunday rning the town was of course, greatly agitated; and during the day, the civil authorities took new and more efficient measures for the protection of the city. Governor Corwin happened without knowledge of these matters, to arrive in town on Saturday, and co-operated in the

It was thought by some of the civil authorities they had no power to direct the military to fire; and this idea getting abroad, occasioned we doubt not, some of the At the suggestion of some respectable citizens, Gov. Corwin authorized the detail of a large military force, and we feel assured that this with other active mea ures, contributed to the peace and quiet of the city during

About five hundred citizens in all, were enrolled as patrol men, and were divided into parties of twenty-five

each, who kept a watch during most of the night. The measures taken yesterday by the City nection with others were very efficient. The organization was complete and energetic. There was material enough in the city for further outrages; but these meas-

urcs happily suppressed them.

Such is the brief account of affairs here up to this morn ing. Every thing is now quiet, and we do not expect any other violence at present. The future, however, must be taken care of, by means far more decisive than those heretofore relied on, in the civil arrangements of this city.

From the Cincinnati Cazette, September 6, 1841. RIOTS AND MOBS, CONFUSION AND BLOOD SHED.

"This city has been in a most alarming condition for several days-and from about 8 o'clock on Friday even ing until about 3 o'clock yesterday morning, almost en tirely at the mercy of a lawless mob, ranging in number from two to fifteen hundred .- Amidst the confusion of such a state of things, it is almost impossible to collect a accurate state of facts. But with deep regret, and acknowledged humiliation, we detail what has happened as well as we can.

On Tuesday evennig last, as we are informed, a quar

rel took-place near the corner of Sixth street and Broadway, between a party of Irishmen, and some negroes. in which blows were exchanged, and other weapons, not fire prms, used. Some two or three of each party were wounded. On Wednesday night the quarrel was renewed in some way, and sometime after midnight, a party of excited men armed with clubs, &c., attacked a nouse occupied as a negro hording house on MacAlister treet, demanding the surrender of a negro, whom they said had fled into the house, and was there secreted, and uttering the most violent threats against the house, and the negroes in general.—Several of the adjoining houses cupied by negro families, including a number women and children. The violence increased and was guarding the jail, &c. esisted by those in or about the houses-an engage ment took place, several were wounded on each sid three fourths of an hour, when a watchman appeared But it is singular, that this violent street dist licited no report to the police, nor arrest-indeed the the Mayor remained ignorant of the affair, until late in day, when he casually heard of it. On Thursday night another rencontre took place in th

On Friday, during the day, there was conside excitement, threats of violence, and lawless outbreak were indicted in various ways, and came to the ear of the police, and of the negroes. Attacks were expected upon the negro residence in MacAlister, Sixth and New s. The negroes armed themselves, and the knowlof this increased the excitement. But we do not
that it produced any known measure of precaution on the part of the police, to preserve the peace of the

Before eight o'clock in the evening, a mob, the prin cipal organization of which, we understand was arran ged in Kentucky, openly assembled in Fifth Street Market, unmolested by the police or citizens. The num-ber of this mob, as they deliberately marched from their rendezvous towards Broadway and Sixth streets, is variously estimated, but the number increased as they progressed. They were armed with clubs, stones. &c. &c.

Reaching the scene of operation with shouts and blas-phemous imprecations, they attacked a negro confectionary house on Broadway, next to Sycamore, and demolshed the doors and windows. This attracted an imnense crowd. Savage yells were uttered to encourage the mob onward to the general attack upon the negroes. About this time, before 9 o'clock, J. W. Piatt, in a way. highly creditable to himself addressed the mob exhorting them to peace, obedience to law, and to retire withou further lence. His voice was drowned by the violen shouts of the mob, and the throwing of stones. At this ime, we verily believe, a determined corps of fifty or one hundred men, would have dispersed the crowd The Mayor came up and addressed the people, in a very proper way. The savage yell was instantly raised wn with him!"-"run him off"-were shouted and intermixed with horrid imprecations and exhortations to the mob to move onward. We took some pains to as certain who these leading disturbers of the peace were and think a large portion of the leaders, and the most violent, came from other parts, were strangers-some were be connected with river navigation and were strongly backed by boat hands of the lowest and mos violent order- They advanced to the attack with stones &c., &c., and were repeatedly fired upon by the negroes.

The mob scattered, but immediately rallied again, and again were in like manner repulsed. Men were wounded on both sides, and carried off—and many reported dead. The negroes rallied several times, advanced upor the crowd, and most unjustifiably fired down the street nto it, causing a great rush down the street. These things were repeated until past 1 o'clock, when a party procured an iron six pounder from near the river, loaded with boiler punchings, &c. and hauled it to the ground against the exhortations of the Mayor and others. It as posted on Broadway and pointed down Sixth street The vells continued, but there was a partial cessation of Many of the negroes had fled to the hills The attack upon houses was commenced, with the firing of guns, on both sides, which continued during most of the night-and exaggerated rumors of the killed and wounded, filled the streets. The cannon was discharged

About 2 o'clock, a portion of the military upon the call of the Mayor proceeded to the scene of disorder and succeeded in keeping the mob at bay.—In the morning and throughout the day, several blacks, including the battle ground, were surrounded by sentinels, and kept under martial law-keeping within, the negroes there, and adding to them such as was brought during the day, seized without particular charge, by parties who scoured the city,

ssuming the authority of the law.

A meeting of citizens was held at the Court House on Saturday morning, at which the Mayor presided. This meeting was addressed by the Mayor, Judge Read Mr. Piatt, Sheriff Avery, and Mr. Hart. They resolved to observe the law, to discountenance mobs, invoked the aid of the civil authorities to stay the violence, and pledged themselves to exertion in aid of the civil authority to arrest and place within reach of the law, the negroes who wounded the two white boys on Columbia street .- That the Township Trustees enforce the law of 1807, requiring security of negroes pledging themselves to en it to the letter, until the city, "is relieved of the effect of modern abolitionism, assuring "our Southern breth-" to carry out that "act in faith" -and to deliver "up, under the law of Congress forthwith," every negro who escapes from his master and comes within our borders. They requested the Mayor, Sheriff, and th civil authorities, to proceed at once to the dwellings of the blacks and disarm them of all offensive weapons-and commending search for offenders against the laws, immediate legal proceedings against them, and an efficient patrol to protect the persons and property of the blacks, during the existence of the present excitement, and until they give the bonds required by the act of 1807 or leave the city. They requested the parents and guardians of boys to keep them at home, or away from the scene of excitement. They "Resolved, That we view with abhor-rence the proceedings of the Abolitionists in our city, and that we repudiate their doctrines, and believe it to be the duty of every good citizen by all lawful means to discoun-

nance every man who lends them his assistance." These resolutions were reported by a commit tee composed by Messrs, J. W. Piatt, J. C. Avery, R. B. Madison, J. C. Vaughan, B. Storer, D. T. Disney, J. Read, J. Goodin, and N. W. Thomas, Mayor of ously signed by the

the city,

The City Council also held a special tession, and pas sed resolutions invoking the united exertions of orderly citizens to the aid of the authorities to put down th olent commotion existing in the city, to preserve order and vindicate the law against the violence of an excited and lawless mob-requesting all officers watchmen, and firemen to unite for the arrest of all rioters and violators of law and the Marshal to increase his deputies to any number required, not exceeding five hundred, to preserve life and protect property-requiring the Mayor and Marshal to call in the aid of the county militia to preserve order and the Captain of the Watch to increase his force. These proceedings were posted in hand bills. Intense at cantinued during the day, the mob and their leaders boldly occupying the streets without arrest, or

any effort to arrest any of them, that we have heard of. The negroes held a meeting in a shurch, and respectful ly assured the Mayor and the citizens that they would use every effort to conduct as o'derly, industrious, and peaceable people, and to suppress any imprudent conduct population and to ferret out all violation of mong thei order and law-deprecated the practice of carrying about their person any dangerous weapon, pledged themselves not to carry or keep any about their persons or houses, and expressed their readiness to surrender all such. They expressed their readiness to conform to the law of 1807. and give bond, or to leave within a specified time-and tendered their thanks to the Mayor, watch, officers, and gentlemen of the city, for the efforts made to save their

perty, their lives, their wives and children.

At 3 P. M. the Mayor, Sheriff, Marshal, and a portio of the police, proceeded to the battle ground, and there, under the protection of the military, though in the pres ence of them, and so far controled by them, as to prevent the taking away of any negroes, upon their complying negroes gave bond, and obtained with the law. Several the permission of the authorities to go away with sureties rom some of our most respectable citizens, but were headed even within the military sentinels and compelled to return within the ground. It was resolved, the male negroes, and march them to jail for security under the protection of military and civil authority From 250 to 300 negroes, including sound and maimed were with some difficulty marched off to the jail, surounded by the military and officers; and a dense mass of men, and boys, confounding all distinction between the orderly and disorderly, accompanied with deafening yells They were safely lodged, and till remain in prison, sepa om their families. The crowd was in that way

Some then supposed we should have a quiet nightthers more observing, discovered that the lawless mot had determined on further violence, to be enacted imme diately after nightfall. Citizens ispposed to aid the au-horities were invited to assemble enroll themselves, and organize for action. The Military were ordered out, firemen were out clothed with authority as a police band. About 80 ci izens enrolled temselves as assistants of the Marshall, and acted during the night under his directions, in connection with Juge Torrence who was selected by themselves. A portion of this force was volunteer infantry continued on duty until near midnight. Some of them were dischargel to sleep upon Committee of Safety have visited the Jail, and determintheir arms. Others remained on duty till me

cipated, the mob efficiently organized, early commenced operations, dividing the force and making rent points, thus distracting the attention of the police. The first successful onset was made upon the printing establishment of the Philanthropist. They succeeded in entering the establishment, breaking up the Press, and running with it, amidst savage yells, down through main street to the river, into which it was thrown. The military appeared in the alley near the office, interrupting the mob for a short time. They escaped through the by-ways, and when the military tired, returned to their work of destruction in the neighborhood of the Lower Market, between some young men and boys, and some negroes, in which one or two of the boys were badly wounded, as was supposed, with pen in different parts of the city, occupied by negroes, and the windows, doors and furniture totally destroyed. Among such is the Confectionary astablishment of Burnett's near Fifth st. market—a shop on Golumbia near Sycamore—the negro church on fith street, and four or five houses near it—a small frame near the synagogue on Broadway, and several houses on Western Row near the river. One of their last efforts was to fire or otherwise destroythe Book establishment of Messrs. Truman and Smith, on Main. From this they were driven by the police, and soon after, before day-light, dispersed the police, and soon after, before day-light, dispersed cruit their strength for renewed assault we may know

efore this paper is circulated.

Mortifying as is the declaration, truth requires us scknowledge, that our city has been in complete anarchy controlled mostly by a lawless and violen controlled mostly by a lawless and violen mob for twenty-four hours, trampling all law and author ty under foot. We feel this degradation deeply-but s it is. It is impossible to learn the precise number kille and wounded, either of whites or among the negroes twenty or thirty variously wounded, though but few dan gerously. Several of the citizen police were hurt with stone and brick bats, which were thrown into the crowd by the mob. The authorities succeeded in arresting and ecuring about ferty of the mob, who are now in pr others were arrested, but were rescued or made their escape otherwise. We have attempted a plain general parrative of these disgression because it is a second to the seco narrative of these disgraceful proceedings—have endeav their order of occurrence without coloring or distortion Such a narrative, to this time, we thought necessary to check the exaggerated rumors which have doubtless spread in all directions. Many of these transactions occurred under our own observation, during Friday night, and the evening and night of Saturday.

We see in these outrages much to deplore, and we see much which merits unqualified condemnation, which has been done, and omitted, during the violence of these lawless excesses. But it behoves all of us now to be calm, and firm, to prevent another, outbreak-to unite and draw out for the preservation of the public peace, all good citizens. Many have hitherto done little stop this destructive violence, who should unite, and we still trust nearly all will yet unite, to restore the quiet of the city, and efficacy to the law, Hereafter, when public mind is in a condition to be reasoned with we shall speak as we think upon this subject, offend whom i

The mob was in many cases encouraged, and in some, ted on, by persons from Kentucky. clared they had been sent for, and that hundreds, of others were organized and ready to come here to rid the city

of the negroes and abolitionists.

We ourselves heard, one of these, a respectable lookng man, shouting to the mob to put down the Mayor and others. In some cases the motions of the mob were directed and managed by mere boys, who suggested the points of attack and the object, put the vote, declared the result and led the way ! Think for one moment, of a band calling themselves men, disarming, carrying away and securing in prison, the male negroes, promising security and protection to their women and children—and while they were confidently reposing in that security return with hellish shouts, to attack those helpless unprotected persons! The cowardly character of the attack distinctly shows the want of manly feeling in the leaders and instigators of this mob-though we sincerely think there were many honest but misguided men en gaged in it, who will themselves regret it most deeply. Excitement continued during yesterday. The Co cil held a meeting, and a meeting of the citizens succeeded, in which the Governor, who is in the city, with othe: gentlemen took part. Resolutions were adopted for an efficient organization for the night.

Monday Morning, 3, A. M. No disturbances have occurred in our city during the the night. The different military companies were sta-tioned at various points through the city. Captain Taylor's troop of horse together with a large number of citi zens formed themselves into companies of about thirty each, who kept up a patrol until about 2 o'clock, who the citizens generally retired leaving the military on duty.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, September 7th. THE CITY-THE MOB.

Our yesterday's narrative of the violent and outrage novements against the peace of the city, was pennamidst confusion and excitement, and is full of inaccurate expressions, though we have learned 1 othing that leads us to doubt the main facts. The city remained quiet when we went to press, and no further outbreak is im-mediately apprehended. The police, strengthened and duly organized, will keep up the most vigilant reconoismoment's warning.

that the boys wounded up Columbia street, on Thursday night, are doing well, and acknowledge that they mad the attack upon the negroes that night. The number killed, if any, is yet unknown, and the number wound is equally incertain. The negroes in jail, were examined yesterday by the Committee of Safety. There is but one additional fact, we learned yesterday. That is, that although free ingress to the prison has been allowed to our city, Col. Davis, as President of the meeting, and Ed- Kentucky neighbors, in search of fugitive slaves, but one ward Woodruff. President of they City Council as their Secretary, printed in handbills, and posted in all parts of ted from the rest and held for proof in support of the

> In our account of the proceedings of the meeting at the Court house, we did not recollect, in the haste and confusion of the moment, to express the opinion that their resolutions could not have met the approbation of all those named on the committee. One gentleman, Mr. Vaughan, of the Republican, had avowed to us his dis approbation, and his intention to make it publicly known -his declaration that no resolution should have be passed but the simple one to maintain the peace of the ity, at any and every hazard. Those acquainted with , needed no assurance, that such would b his course. We were not present at the meeting, and know nothing of its proceedings but what was contained in the official proceedings published by the authorities of the city, yet we felt bound to incorporate into our na rative, a general account of their proceedings. The following allusion to the proceedings of the meeting, in the Republican of vesterday, are precisely what we should

look for from such a citizen: "The meeting at the Court House was an ill-advised miserable affair, for the time, and did harm; and what is worse, it will disgrace our name. What, when a abroad, when private property, and the sacredness even of home, are disregarded, shall we stop to disavow Abolitionism, or pledge our faith to our Southern brethren The best pledge, the only pledge worth having or giv forder, and the only which that meeting ought to have breathed or uttered was the simple and stern resolve to maintain the law inviolate at ail hazards. The honor of the city, our own bonor demand that nothing more or less should have been said Others of the committee named, doubtless sympathize as little with the published proceedings as Mr. Vaughan

but we have no means of learning her precise views. We are informed to day that some of our Kentucky friends regard our mention of them as unjust. We are ssured, and we believe it, that no respectable n either of the counties opposite the city, gave the slightest countenance to any disorder, or aided in any rejoicing or had other feeling in regard to the disturban city, but what was perfectly proper and looked to the pres ervation of order, and the supremacy of the law. But when we say this, and while we feel as sensibly as any one can, that our respectable fellow-citizens across the river will go as far to maintain order as ourself, and have deeply symptathized in the late condition of the city-yet we not disguise the fact, that we heard men claiming t e from Kentucky, urge the mob forward, and denounce all attempts to arrest them in their lawless career, and our city and her authorities, as negroes, and abolition We also heard men, leading the mob, declare then selves from that State, and denounce their Ohio followers, as unfit for such lead. But we forbear further detail Time will show how far we are correct. And we need only say in addition, that no man pla Kentucky love or order, cool brayery, and the genero sacrifice of every selfish feeling which animates when danger or patriotism invites than we do-yet we know there are men, even in that gallant State, of a very different character-whom good people there would en pose and denounce, as soon as obrself.

Since the above was written, we have learned that the ed to proceed to-morrow to act upon these of the negron now held in confinement, as follows: 1. To ascertain such against whom there is any crininal charge, and detain them for further examination. 2. As to those against whom there is no accusation—to discharge natives end those who have given bond under the law of 1807—and to require bond of the others under that law, and to dis charge when it is given.

Thus far the city papers, from which it appears evident,

1st. That the mob against the negroes on Friday night was unprovoked, and that these acted strictly on the defensive.

2, That that Mayor and police are charge- terms and expressed the opinion that it was to fix the brand, MoB, on this "Citizens Meet

the city, and that throughout, imbecility has marked their movements.

3, That abolitionists in all these riots were entirely guiltless of giving any provocation.

4, That the citizens of another state were among the principal, if not the principal, offen-

5, That from Friday night till Sunday mor ning, the mob held undisputed sway, setting all aw at defiance, and putting the property and lives of orderly citizens in peril.

6, That no efficient organization to pu action of Governor Corwin.

7, 'That our press, Burnett's property, and nouses of colored people were destroyed, while the Mayor and Police, Sheriff and Military, were on foot-that no guard was posted where it was well known the chief attack would be made-and that by some-miraculous change, shall we call it? Mayor, Police, Sheriff, Military, were out of the way, when the mischief was in progress-in other words, nothing efficient was dor , until the mob had accomplished a large part of their business.

We have something in addition to say .-We regard the Mayor as false to his trust; whether from cowardice, imbecility or design he must answer to his God. Common decencv would dictate his immediate resignation .-As for the military, we will not say that they were mobocrats in uniform, but we do say that, excepting perhaps one or two companies, they have given fair ground for suspicion that their sympathies for the most part were with the nob. Indeed, in some cases they were openly expressed. There is no use in disguising these things. The constituted authorities of this city. and the chosen executors of their will, have either subjected themselves to the imputation of imbecility, or they did not greatly care to put down the mob, till it had put down abolitionism. Why is it that our newspapers will not speak out on these matters? 'The only way to kill rascality, is to expose it, and expose it too by name. The following circumstance which we give upon the authority of a young gentleman, who was an eye witness, will show off one company of the military in their proper colors. As the rioters were about carrying off a portion of the press, they were interrupted by the soldiers. Soon after, the Morgan Riflemen, with Captain Brough at their head, were stationed in the alley, one half the company at each end. After a little while, Captain Brough who was with the detachment of the company next to Main st., collected the whole in front of the office, where were several individuals of the mob, with lighted candles and sledge hammers. the present excitement, a d until they give the bonds re-A conversation ensued between these and the quired by the act of 1807 or leave the city. Riflemen, when several of the soldiers declared their determination not to interfere with the work of destruction, only begging the mob to desist for a few moments. The mob remained quiet, Captain Brough marched his company permitted to take part in the excitement, and are in the out of the alley into Walnut st. -but had scarcey done so, when the mob entered the office on the parents and guardians of such boys to keep them with the candles and sledge hammers, to complete their work. Now, if this be false, Capain Brough can prove it so. If true, it shows how ardent his zeal to put down mob-violence

to the public. It was the intention of the mob, after completing the destruction of property, to assail the persons of prominent abolitionists. This, too, we know from those who were within hearing of their hasty consultations. The house and person of the editor would have been attacked. but they were assured he had for months been accustomed to lodge in the country. A portion of them marched to his house, but made no assault. Mr. Donaldson's store was threatened. and a detachment of the mob had proceeded as far as Main and 3d, with the intention of attacking it, when something occurred to change their purpose. As to the intention of personal violence, there is no doubt. Had it not been for the timely arrival of Governor Corwin, and his efficient superintendence, it would have been carried into execution. To such a pitch had the mob become emboldened before his arrival, that they were menacing the houses of several of our leading citizens who had given shelter to colored people, and even suggesting an attack on Lane Seminary.

Our informant has given his statement in wri-

ing asked what the mob had done, was over-

did the soldiers do?" "Looked on, pleased

enough," was the answer. We wish we had

The manner in which the poor colored people were treated on Saturday, was shocking .-Small bands, sometimes composed of mere boys with clubs, and other weapons, went all over the ciy, instituting inquisitorial searches, demanding the persons of colored servants, and driving them off like brutes to the negro quarters, as they were called. The object, it is said, was protection. The

real object was, to pen the negroes all up together, that they might be disarmed, and placed at the mercy of the mob, and of the slave-hunter. A slaveholder, we are told, living in Cincinnati, & belonging to the Methodist Episcopal church, was busied among others on Saturday, hunting in the pen for a few slaves lost some days since. If we can verify this fact sufficient ly, we will give his name to the public.

The meeting on Saturday turned out in truth. mob-meeting. We speak in plain terms .-True, the Mayor presided-Edward Woodruff too, a law-abiding citizen, was principal Secretary. But, the few citizens there who really wished to maintain the laws, were subjugated by the mob. J. W. Piatt was the moving spidenounce the abolitionists in most inflammatory

able with neglecting to provide for the peace of high time to redeem Cincinnati from the taint of abolitionism. Seeing some abolitionists present, he remarked that he had in his eye some of these real Simon Pures, and wondered they had the audacity to appear in such a meeting. Considering the materials of which that meeting was composed, such a speech was a vile invocation of lynch law. This man succeeded in having a committee of nine gentlemen appoin ted, of which he was chairman, and the resolutions reported are his offspring, it is presumed. But, we give the report of the meeting, which was stuck up in handbills all over the city, and down the mob, took place till the arrival and was in fact a sufficient warrant, signed by the Mayor, and countersigned by Edward Woodruff and D. Piatt, for the action of the mob in the evening. We subjoin the report.

Citizen's Meeting. In consequence of recent disturbances of the public peace, the Mayor of the City, by proclamation, convened e citizens of Cincinnati at the Court House on Saturday, 4th of September, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Sam'l W. Davies Mayor, was called to the chair.— Jedediah Banks and John Carver, were appointed Vice Presidents. Edward Woodruff, Secretary, D. Piatt Assistant Secretary.
On motion of J. W. Piatt, Esq., a committee of nine were appointed to report suitable, resolutions for the ac-tion of the meeting. The following gentlemen were ap-

J. W. Piatt, J. C. Avery, R. A. Madison, J. C. Vaughan, B. Storer, D. T. Disney, James Read, Jas Goodin, N. W. Thomas.

During the absence of the committee, Samuel M. Hart Esq., addressed the meeting, and concluded by moving that the citizens of Cincinnati will place themselves under the orders of John C. Avery, Sheriff of Hamilton ounty, as a posse comitatus, for the purpose of preser ving the peace of the City, and to sustain the majesty of the law—which was unanimously adopted. The Hon. N. C. Read and others addressed the meeting upon the estions under consideration. The committee returned nd reported the following resoletions:

Resolved, That the observance of the law is necessary the well being of every community.

Resolved, That whereas the City of Cincinnati has been much excited by recent outrages said to have been

committed by negroes on the persons of two white lads therefore the proper steps be taken to place such offenders within reach of the law committed to Jail for exam Resolved, However much we may be opposed to ab-

olitionism, that we can countenance no mobs, and that we call upon the civil authorities to exert their power to stay all violence, pledging ourselves to sustain such efforts.

Resolved, That the Township Trustees proceed imme diately to execute the law of 1807, requiring negroes and mulattoes to give Bonds. Resolved, That we will abide by the law, disclaiming

all violence, but carrying it out to the letter until our citizens are relieved of the effect of modern abolitionismand our Southern Brethren may be assured that this is no idle move, but will be carried out in good faith. Resolved, That every negro who escapes from his mas ter and comes within our borders, shall be delivered up

under the law of Congress forthwith.

Resolved, That the civil authorities headed by the Mayor and Sheriff of the County, proceed at once to the dwellings of the Blacks and disarm them of all effensive weapons—and that vigorous search be made for any and all offenders against the laws of this State and City, and that all offenders be at once proceeded against in the manner provided by law.

Resolved, That the City authorities be requested to establish a strong and sufficient patrol to protect the persons and property of the Blacks during the existence of Resolved. That we view with abhorrence the proceed-

ings of the abolitionists in our city and that we repudiate eir doctrines and believe it to be the duty of every good citizen by all lawful means to discountenance every man who lends them his assistance. Resolved, That whereas, certain boys in our city are

ray of our officers and citizens in restoring law and order, that the Mayor be requested to call by Proclamation

On motion the meeting adjourned. SAMUEL W. DAVIES, Pres. EDWARD WOODRUFF, Sec.

A few matters must be noticed, which do not appear in the report of the meeting. On J. C. ting. Another soldier, on going home, and be- Vaughan being nominated as a member of the committee, the cry broke forth that he was an heard to say, "done what they ought to have abolitionist. The Mayor immediately arose done long ago-pulled down the aboliton press and officiously remarked, that he would take the and thrown it into the river." Well, "what responsibility of saying that Mr. Vaughan was not an abolitionist, and never would be. Did Mr. Vaughan authorize this man to bind his faith

the name of this individual; it should be given The master spirit of the Committee, we are informed, was J. W. Piatt. One resolution he had drawn up, denouncing the decision of the Supreme Court at Lebanon, of an inflammatory character, but this was dropped. The rest are before the reader. These were opposed by Mr. Vaughan, who wished no other resolution to be reported than this-"That it was the duty of the city to maintain the law of the city inviolate, an preserve the common peace at all hazards.' Mr. Goodin coincided, but they were overruled When the resolutions were reported, Mr. Vaughand got up three times to propose his resolution, as a substitute for them all, but was cried down. Mr. Oliver Lovell, a citizen of great respectability, and a member of the city council, attempted to move a resolution of the right character, but was cried-down as a d-d abolition-

Kentucky and the South had denounced Cin-

cinnati as rank with abolitionism, and the decision of Judge Lane as a violation of their rights. They had demanded from Cincinnati again and again, through the press and public meetings, a demonstration on her part, that she was sound on the subject of slavery; and opposed to her own courts. They had demanded this, on pain of withdrawing their trade and travel. Their demand had been enforced by the Cincinnati Enquirer, the democratic paper, which has again and again called upon the citizens of Cincinnati to put down the abolitionists. Tired of waiting, citizens of Kentucky, in concert with traders on the river and some of our own citizens, had concerted a mob, which was precipitated by the street brawls spoken off in the papers; and now strangers were in our midst, bent on violence. In craven submission, Cincinnati surrenders at dis cretion-a conquered province of the slaveholder. A public meeting, assuming to represent its real sentiment, adopts resolutions, conceding all to the mob; agreeing to re-inforce laws, which in fact are but Lynch laws by authority of the General Assembly-assuring "our Southern brethren that this is no idle move, but will be carried out in good faith"-holding up abolitionists to public abhorrence, which then could mean nothing else but mob-abhorrence-and rit of the scene. In a speech preliminary to the proscribing vevery man who lends them assisorganization of the meeting, he took good care to tance." They go further. They resolve to disarm the blacks. This, of itself, is enough

ing." The negroes had defended themselves successfully. The mob had ho hope of vengeance, while they were permitted to retain their arms. The meeting resolves to disarm them; the very last resort of tyranny-an unconstitutional, a most abominable resolu-

The slaveholder has triumphed. All he re quired, is granted. The evening of that day consummates his triumph. The "move," sure enough, is no "idle" one, but is "carried out in good faith" towards "our Southern brethren." Two presses are thrown into the river; property to the amount of thousands of dollars is destroyed; and, as if to make the infamy of the city beyond all parallel, after having disarmed the blacks, marched the men to jail, and pledged the faith of the city to protect their and pledged the faith of the city to protect their wives and children and property, the mob is suffered to demolish their houses, break open their trunks and bureaus, and violate their women! Hell itself must tremble at such an atrocity; and if this city does not humble itself in dust and ashes, Heaven's curse will yet sink it lower than Sodom.

A few items more. We have it from good authority, that the mob on Saturday night would have taken place, whether the previous outrages had been perpetrated or notthat it had been for some time concerted by citizens of Kentucky, in connection with persons on this side of the river-and that, the object was, to put down the Philanthropist and abolitionism. This is corroborated by the deep interest taken in the affair by citizens across the river-by their raising a bon-fire, and shout of triumph, in Covington, when the work was accomplished-by their carrying fragments of the presses to the same place, and openly rejoicing over them as trophies-and by the well-known fact, that Kentuckians were busy in heading or inciting the mob. On Sunday morning, M. T. Glasgow, a respectable mechanic of this place, was about to cross the river, at Walnut st. ferry, when the Ben Franklin, appearing to have come from the other side of the river, hauled in shore, and landed 25 armed men, some doubly armed. Two or three were left on the boat, which immediatecried out to those aboard, to be sure & be back by a confessional. evening, with additional force. They swore they would, and then exclaimed to those on shore, the mingling of foreign matter with the plain issue ist." To a person who leaped from the boat, and was formerly a captain of a steamboat, they said -- if we chance to get in jail, you will bail us out?" "Oh yes!" was the reply. Mr. Glasgow is willing to testify to these facts.

Who were these men?-what was their purpose. Some may conjecture they were a portion of the Warsaw Guards, sent from an obscure town in Kentucky, to protect the Queen city! And this leads us to notice another most extraordinary and disgraceful act, in this most extraordiniry and infamous drama.

The following is from the Cincinnati Ga-

To the Editor of the Cincinnati Gazefte

Cincinnati, Ohio, September 7, 1841. Sin: -- I feel it a duty incumbent on me as well as a duty which is due to the citizens of Cincinnati, to explain the cause of the unexpected appearnace of the Warsaw Guards at your city, inasmuch as there are varthe course they pursued. I will briffy state, that on Sattion that the Abolit onists and Negroes had revolted against the laws of our common country, and your city-that they were committing depradations and murder, destroying life and property--and that the city authorities had called on the citizens of Kentucky for aid. At about eight o'clock we were armed and on our way to your city. We landed at your wharf on Sunday morning, at which time I addressed a note to the Mayor, informing him that we were willing and ready to co-operate wirh the city authorities, to suppress any riot that might occur. I reinication in reply to my note, therefore concluding we were not wanted, I resolved to return. Whilst underway, on the Mail Boat, I was hailed and requested to land. The Captain landed his came on shore. But still I received no orders and upon consultation, we crossed to Kentucky to wait orders from the city authorities, but was requested to land my men about half past 8 o'clock without in formation of any plan or operation, or for what party I was expected to operate. I therefore, did not cross the river. I had another communication about an hour after, urging me to cross and join the mob against the city authorities. My answer was, "we come not to create a mob. but if desired to supress one" Being thus situated, we have not acted at all, and will soon be on our way We leave our best wishes for the prosperity of your city, and its future good order. Respectfully yours,

A. F. JONES, Captain of the Warsaw Guards. What should have been the answer of the Mayor of Cincinnati, to an offer so grossly insultino ?

"Sir, abolitionists are law-abiding citizens -the negroes have done nothing more than defend themselves against a set of ruffians, some from your own State, who have boldly attempted to place Cincinnati under mob-law. The citizens of the place can protect themselves, and maintain their own laws. When they wish the aid of Kentucky, they will ask it. Return as you came."

But no-the Mayor disgraced the name of Captain Jones must pardon us. If the band of men landed at Walnut street wharf were a part of his company, their language shows that they came for the purpose of aiding the mob .-If they were not, the extraordinary fact is presented to the citizens of Cincinnati, to trample upon their laws, and put their prop-

erty and lives in jeopardy! The Cincinnati Enquirer we hold accessary to the mob. No matter what its tone during the progress of the riots. For weeks previous, it is notorious, that it was continually publishing articles, the most grossly slanderous respecting abolitionists, abusive of the colored people, threatening the prosperity of the city if abolitionists were permitted to go on, and appealing to the citizens to put them down. Scarce ly has the mob been suppressed, when it begins its old trade, by publishing such articles as the

following, without note or comment. From the Cincinnati Enquirer. Messes. Buousu:-I have been informed from various sources, that "Rumor" charges me with heading a party of Kentuckians in aid of your citizens, who was

moving abolition nuisances on Saturday night Perhaps this Mr. "Rumor," is the same heroic gentleman who insinuated in a public speech last fall that I had three hundred men prepared to mob the polls at the October election. Both these accusations are utterly false. I never had any connexion with an unlawful assemblage in my life—and I defy any gentleman to sustain such a

charge.

I will further say for the credit of Covington and Kentucky, that I heard the young men, on Saturday, expressly decline all interference, although they were invited and urged to assist; and so far as my knowledge extends, the izens of Covington had nothing to do with the affair. It is true, that some part of a printing press was brought over the river—but without the aid of any Kentuckians as I am informed. It was probably intended as a com-

pliment by those who sent it.

Those persons who feel so jealous of their neighbors, or wish to throw the odium on Kentucky, may trace their difficulties to another source. The origin of the evils is not in the mob. Those who throw fire-brands into society, must not complain when a conflagration take place. When men of influence—members of the court and bar -male and female society-land and money agents, &c. &c., will countenance and sustain the cause, they must

eye can see that the free States will have the worst of i because they will have an anarchy at home.

But it appears to me, that no warning that can be uttered, will stop the progress of this mania, until it resu'ts in anarchy and blood. As an individual, I look on with anxious dread, but will take no part in the strife, so long as I can properly avoid it.

If the gentlemen of property are not concerned the character of Cincannati, her mechanics are—for their prospects depend on preserving the trade of the south; and however unpleasant the secent medicine may taste at home, its influence, in connexion with the resolutions published on Saturday, will have an excellent effect

Let your city carry out those resolutions, and she will have no cause to complain of her neighbors. Yours, Respectfully, R. WALLACE.

Covington, Sept. 6, 1841.

Now, if this be not an impudent threat against Cincinnati, a detestable appeal to the worst passions of the mob, we know not what is. And yet this Enquirer, when the storm comes, raised in part by his own machinations, pretends to be the advocate of law and order!

As connected with the history of this affair, the following disclaimer of J. C. Vaughan, and two articles, one from the Republican of the 7th, and the other from the Chronicle, are quite interesting. The spirit of the leading papers, with the exception of the Enquirer, is indeed highly praiseworthy.

Since the above remark, we are pained to see that the Enquirer has brought the Gazette ly put off. While in the act, the men on shore and Republican, to what looks very much like

TI cannot approve the resolutions passed at the Cour House on Saturday. I was, and am utterly opposed to and be sure you kill every d-d abolition- that meeting. My opinion is, that no other resolution ought to have been offered or passed at that meeting, other than this -- that it was the duty of the city to maintain the haw inviolate, and to preserve the common peace at all hazards.

JOHN C. VAUGHAN.

The Mob. Such has been the excitement in relation to the mobile

this city—so numerous the rumors as to its original cause—and so varied the statements of different persons on the ground in the same place, and at the same time that were it not as a matter of duty, we should prefer to give no detailed account whatever, but wait for the result of that le gal iuvestigation which must necessarily take place. We do not consider it ascertained so far, what party was originally in the first instance at fault; but on the evening of Tuesday, August 31st, a quarrel occurred between a party of negroes and Irishmen, on the corner of Sixth st. and Broadway, which was renewed on the night follow ing, Wednesday. In these two quarrels it is understood whites was worsted, and on the night last named, the Irish having attacked a negro boarding house, in which it was thought a slave was secreted, there were as it is said guns fired by the blacks. What the reason was that the rioters on both sides, on each of these nights were not in stantly arrested, and due proceedings had against them we do not know, but we assure the municipal authorities this city, that a distinct statement of the reason why, is ious rumors afloat respecting the Guards, their object, and required of them at the hands of our citizens. These two the course they pursued. I will brifly state, that on Sat-urday evening, about six o'clock, we received informa-the neighborhood, who assumed for the occasion the charcontre in the neighbor'100d of the Lower Market, between some negroes and two young men. The latter were the aggressors in this affray, which was begun by throwing stones at the negroes, who finally drew their knives and wounded the young men though not severely. We are formed that the young men agree that they were to blame in this affair. It is also said, that a white man was attacked by several negroes about sunset on Thursda evening in consequence of some indisposition on his part to yield the side-walk to a party of blacks, and severely wounded in the stomach. do not consider well authenticated, and the statements in

relation to it are extremely conflicting.

Owing to the se irritating causes swelled by the popular rumor, and connecting themselves with the different excitements which have been developing during the past season, on Friday it was evident to the citizens generally, no arrests having been made by the civil authorities, that a crisis must arrive.

On Friday evening at about 8 o'clock, a mob was organ ized at Fifth Street Market House, from which point they proceeded to the corner of Broadway and Sixth. objects of their attack were the negro houses at the last named situation.

The negroes were acquainted with the coming attack. and provided themselves with arms and ammunition to defend themselves, and the various houses on Sixth st. and Broadway, and in New street were crowded with negroes, There was no station either of military or police at this point, when the mob made their attack, which was begun upon a small frame house adjoining the Jewish Syn agogue on Broadway. The persons commencing this st attack cannot be identified; they were urged on by those standing about with savage yells and imprecations against the negroes. There were three shots fired from the building, and two of the assailants were severely At this time time the mob was addressed by J. W. Piatt, exhorting them to order without effect; th Mayor also addressed them -it was not of the least effect dispersing the assemblage. For about an hour from the firing of the first shot by the negroes, there was no further move on the part of the mob; this was undoubt-ingly the time for introducing a strong and active organization of police, But it was not done. Soon after nine, a party entered Sixth street from Broadway to attack the houses, and were fired on to the number of fifteen shots. At this time the assailants were not provided with ammunition. A severe shower came up about 11, and Cincinnati by thanking the Captain for his offer! many retreated, but returned about 1 with a cannon and various small arms. In the mean time repeated attacks were made on both sides, but it is impossible to give any exact statement as to the number of those killed or wounded, but that there were several killed and severely wound ed on both sides, is not to be doubted. The cannon was fired down Sixth street three times, loaded with various missiles, slugs, chain, boiler-punchings, &c. The ne groes continued their discharges from the buildings, and the mob fired from the street until after 2 o'clock. of 25 armed men coming from Kentucky a detachment of military which had begun to form on Third street about 12, came on to the ground and succeeded in keeping the mob at bay. A guard was then staned around the negro district, cutting off all communication with the houses of the street.

On Saturday morning the state of affairs was most extraordinary. Various parties armed with clubs, blud-geons, &c, paraded the streets, and secured the persons of all negroes whom they met, entering their shops, dwellings, &c. and marched them off to the corner of Sixth and Broadway where they were penned up together to the number of about 500, and surrounded by a guard of

soldiers and a large assemblage of other persons.

The Mayor in his address on Friday evening The Mayor in his address on Friday evening had sta-eed that there would be a meeting at the Fifth street Mar-ket House, at 10 o'clock the next morning, which at that hour was adjourned to the Court House our was adjourned to the Court House. The proceed ings of that meeting with the resolutions have been so generally circulated, that it is unnecessary for us to comment on them, except upon that resolution which empower-ed civil authorities headed by the Mayor and Sheriff to proceed to the dwellings of the blacks and disarm them which was carried into effect on the afternoon of Saturday For the protection of the negroes assembled east of Bro were marched up under a strong guard to the

ernoon in the negro district, and the Mayor and Sheere on the ground.

There was a special meeting of the City Council on Se rday, requesting the citizens to organize, by repairing to the Engine House on Foruth street at eight o'clock, and a patrol formed at that time. The military were also on service guarding the Jail, and other points against which it might be presumed the attacks of the mob would be directed. Great violence was apprehended on Saturda night, although apparent quiet reigned during the after noon, but it was hoped by the combined force of the citi selves in readiness, and the roused feelings of the citizer who felt they were driven to extremities, that it might nipped in the bud. It is very extraordinary that the pre-cautions adopted by the civil authorities should have prov-ed so ineffectual.

The first attack of the mob, which resulted in the de struction of property, was directed against the office of the Philanthropist about dusk. There were two presses de-stroyed, one of which was taken down Main street, a very siderable distance to the river into which it was thrown. We cannot understand why the mob was no prevented in this proceeding. Did not the authorities a cipate an attack on that office, and why was not the police concentrated on the spot! There were attacks made at various points at the same time, but the Philanthropist office it was evident, would be the chief point at which officulty was to be apprehended. The house of Mr. Burnett on Fifth street was also attacked between 8 and 9 o'clock and demolished. The mob then partially demolished the church on Sixth street, together with several houses in that vicinity owned by negroes—a shop on Co-lumbia near Sycamore, several houses belonging to ne-groes on Western Row near the river, were also destroy-An attempt was made to fire or otherwise the Book establishment of Messrs, Truman & Smith or Main st. but ineffectually. The mob discontinued their efforts at destruction before daylight on Sunday morning. About thirty of the rioters were arrested.

thing was quiet; the ne roes still continuing in the Jail yard. A crowd collected about the building but no attempt was made to get out the negroes. On Sunday afternoon Governor Corwin arrived in the city and issued his Proclamation, stating that orders had been issued to the military force of the County to occupy the city, and calling upon all good citizenkeep the peace; the Mayor also issued a Proclamation requesting all citizens not enrolled in the corps of patrol to remain within their houses, and citizens were request to meet at the Mayor's office and enroll their names. strong and efficient organization of citizens was accorngly carried into effect, and bands of twenty-five in number patrolled the streets through the night. no attack by the mob during Sunday night, and we trust the organization is such as to make it morally impossible that any further violence should occur. Examinat some of those arrested took place at the Mayor's office yes terday and will be continued .- Cin. Republican.

THE MOBOCRACY.

Since our last, nothing further has been done by the overeign mob, and the city we believe to be perfectly organized to meet any future emergency in the proper

We have purposely withheld comments and opinions apon the recent outrages, for two sufficient reasons. One s, that in such scenes it is almost impossible to get a correct history of facts, although in the present in we witnessed much that occurred. The second is, that

e mean never to say one word hastily. The present example of mob-rule is one, however which requires some examination and some exposure of hidden causes, which we mean to do deliberately, without reference to men or parties. At present, we have not with any accuracy what was the precise origin of the affrays introductory to the mob. We arn, however, from the Gazette of this morning, that the two young men stabbed on Thursday evening are recovering, and that they acknowledge themselves the ggressors. This does away with much of the rumor which were the immediate cause of the excitement.

In respect to the firing of the negroes, the right and wrong of such an attack depends upon the circumstances of the attack. A man's house in his castle, by the comnon law. His right to use weapons of defence is one o the last resort, in self-defence, only justified by necessity The letter of the law will justify it in defence of property but we think in self-defence, that force should only b used in case of personal, or threatened personal, attack This is matter of opinion. The result showed in what extremity they were. For we are told, on good authority women were violated under circumstances of inhuman Now, we say that the man who won't defend

his family from such desperadoes, has not human blood, Further incidents of this matter we shall give as we learn them. It is plain that not merely here but throughou the country, there is an insurrectionary spirit against law and government, which it behoves all patriots to inquire into, and, if possible, suppress. We must first seek the auses, and then remove them.

There are, in our opinion, three general causes of inabordination in this country. We shall merely state

them at this time: 1. The first of the Manthe and Couch. It is the unwise relation of the criminal law, by which many who deserve the severest punishment, escape-and then the offended sense of ustice among men frequently induces them to take law

2. The next great cause is the competition between free and slave labor, connected with increasing opposition throughout the world to the existence of slavery. This shows itself in many forms, but has only one root

3. The third is the relaxation of parental disciplin which results in bringing the parents in subjection to the children, and makes boys in slips the legis ators of their country. This is exactly the reverse of the Athenians who would not allow any but persons of mature age to speak in their assemblies. These are what we take to be the great underground causes of the outbreaks now so on in our country. We propose to comment on each of them as we find leisure.

In the mean time we say, that the great body of sen e, honest, well meaning people in Cincinnati, have had no part nor lot in these atrocities. They abhor and detest both the princi le and the end, and mean to show that abhorrence on all proper occasions .- Cin. Cron.

THE PHILANTHROPIST.

It may be be asked what we intend now to do. The answer is easy. We consider that the Philanthropist is identified with the right of course, if necessary. The citizens of Natchez, the Union, dangerous to Southern repose and the peace Free Discussion in the West. By it then, we stand or fall. Two presses have been thrown into the river. Its editor and printer are in daily jeopardy. Our enemies are open in their threats. Prudent friends advise a suspension. But we give place to the mob, no, not for states for such "blessings" and "comforts." an hour. So long as the friends of liberty shall aid. They threaten also, that, if they cannot so journ by the help of our Father in Heaven, we abide among us in peace, with safety to their property. at our post. All we ask is, the means. Our so- that is, holding their slaves so long as they may has lost all but his type. Perhaps eight hund- intercourse to other families of the earth, where red dollars will cover his loss, and one hundred, they can find more security and respect. Whithours. We ask help for him, and for the cause. er will you go, neighbors? Every civilized Will our friends grant it, or will they at this family of the earth wages war against slacrisis, by their neglect, do, what no mob can do, put down the Philanthropist?

That you may know the spirit that animates the Executive Committee, we publish the following resolutions passed last Monday afternoon at

"Resolved, That the late outrages in Cineinnati, by which lives have been lost and the freedom of the press has been assailed, have their of the revised Code, or motion of Simon Mur

of the 1st and 2nd, the attack on the colored people on the evening of the 3d, was totally anjustifiable, and inhuman,

Resolved, That the Mayor and proper authoities by their neglect to take efficient measures of prevention, share with the actors the responsibility of the blood-shed and disorder on these sev-

eral nights. Resolved. That the public meeting at the way, they were marched up under a strong guard to the Jail, and placed during the remainder of the day in the Court house, of the 4th, was not a fair represen-

ng Saturday af- | tative of the law-abiding citizens of Cincinnati. but was controlled by the mob-spirit, and by its inflammatory measures, was productive of he worst consequences.

Resolved, That the resolutions passed a that meeting, and the spirit evinced there, fairly subject it to the imputation of encouraging the mob-feeling, and directing it against abolition-

Resolved, That there is ground for believing that the mob on the night of Saturday 4th, had been previously planned, in concert with slaveolders, citizens of another State; that it would have taken place if the other outrages had not been perpetrated; and that its object was to destroy the press of the Philanthropist and out down by force, abolitionism in Cincinnati.

Resolved, That we view with deep indignaion, the conduct of the Mayor and city authorities and military companies, in permitting the prossest assaults on the colored people, and the estruction of the press of the Philanthropist, and property of abolitonists, when it is notorious that by proper organization and effort

ur aid to the best of our ability.

Resolved, That we will continue the publica-Resolved. That we will continue the publica-ion of the Philanthropist in Cincinnati, as here-

By order of the Executive Committee. GAMALIEL BAILEY, Sec'y.

The names of the members of the committee re, Rev. W. H. Brisbane, R v. J. Blanchard, C. Donaldson, T. Maylin, R. E. Price, A. Hopkins, T. Heaton, G. Bailey Jr.,

Messrs. Price, Maylin, and Hopkins were not present, but will doubtless concur heartily in the resolutions.

PRUDENCE.

We have been advised by many to suspend the publicaion of our paper. We cannot do it. It would be a sacrifice of the right of free discussion, we should blush to make. Many prudent ones say that they cannot think of risking their lives to protect us in our imprudence. If sion and punishment of such agents and emissaries of their spirit and effect, to deprive the owner of slaves it be impru lent to maintain our rights without flinching, the abolitionists as may be found within our city or may God help us always to be imprudent. And if it be perous to abandon us for planting ourselves upon rights given by Heaven, and guarantied to us by the constitution of the state, God save us from such generosity. No, free men, or who permit them to hire their own time, friends, the Philanthropist must be published. The war and also to cause the laws prohibiting the emigration of has now became openly, a war against free discussion, and shall we give back? We are not ambitious to be a martyr-life to us is precious-but, we are willing, Pitcher, S. Y. McAlister, C. A. Lacoste, J. S. B. Heaven helping us, to suffer all things, rather than turn traitor to a cause we have so long advocated-a cause, identified with the highest interests of man-a cause which God approves, and will conduct to a glorious issue, P. Walworth, M. Breeden, J. A. Quitman, E. J. Kent, whatever the fate of its advocates.

EXPLANATION.

We had commenced a series of chapters illustrative of when our oress was torn down. Little did we think. that the most striking chapter of the series, would be furnished by Lynch law in Cincinnati. As it is, our original plan is disturbed and much of the matter we had collected, laid over to make room for an account of transactions at home.

COINCIDENCE.

It was rather remarkable, that when the mob destroyed our press in 1836, a discussion was going on in the paper between myself and Judge Lewis, a slaveholder pist, contains a long communication on its first page, from W. B. Johnson, D. D. a slaveholder in our domestic concerns; that we cannot and will not South Carolina, President of the late Baptist Triennial

OUR DOMESTIC INSTITUTIONS. CHAPTER 1.

Perhaps no single circumstance, since the era of abolitionism, has occasioned more excitement and discussion at the south on the slaveryquestion, than the decision of our Supreme Court. This is easily accounted for. The intercourse of Ohio with the South-West is more extensive and manifold, than that of any other state, so that any decisive anti-slavery movement within her borders is peculiarly inconvenient and alarming to slaveholders. We cannot give a better idea of the present agitation prive us of such property, or be allowed with impunity to "down the river," than by republishing the proceedings of some of the meetings now in progress in the South West. The Concordia meet- but to our glorious Union. ing, as we have seen, resolved on non-interan account of whose proceedings we subjoin, resolve that they can raise their own eatables, residue, the bought-up tools of English gold and their manufacture their own clothing, their own mechanics, teachers. preachers &c., without any longer calling upon their brethren of the free ciety is in debt. Our printer is a poor man, and choose to stay, they will certainly divert their very now-a-days. And as for diverting your intercourse, that will not be an overwhelming infliction; the reason of which is, the South, (especially Mississippi, is the worst paymaster in the world.

PUBLIC MEETING.

At a large meeting hed at the Court House, in the City of Natchez, on Sajurdy 7th instant, to take into eration the enforcement of 26th and 80th sections true origin in hatred of the colored man, and in the practice of slave holding, in our country.

Samuel Cotton was called to the chair, and William Gaunt appointed secretary. The object of the meeting was explained in a very impressive manner by Col. Saun-Resolved, That whatever may have been ders, and on motion a committee of five was appointed by the chair, viz: (lol Saunders. Simeon Murchison. Dr. Wren, R. M. Gains, and W. P. Wellen, to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting. The committee retired and reported the following, which

Whereas we have learned from sources entitled to our confidence, that he spirits of fanaticism, bribery and corruption, have organized throughout most of the men and women designmented Abolitionists, the artful leaders of whom are under the pay of secret agents of the East India Company of England, whose object is the destruction of slave labour in the United States, whereby to enable said Company to monop'ize the production of Cotton and Sugar in their East India possessions.

That these leaders (many of whom act under the prostituted cloak of religion.) usually select the most unprincipled of our species as their agents and co-laborers, covered with the same garb, who have, by a series of fabricated tales of misery and of woe, so operated upon a large portion of benevolent females, and weak, credulous men of the northern and free States. as to have organized extensive societies for the purpose of agitating the qustion of the power of the General Government to abolish slavery in the slave-holding States, and by any means regardless of right to effect the end. That encouraged by the popular approbation, the end. That encouraged by the popular approbation, expressed, or implied, which they have received in the non-slaveholding States, they have become emboldened in their enterprise, and have succeeded in one or more States, in proturing the passage of laws preventing in effect the recapture by the master of his slave fled, or stolen, into such State. The Executive of another has in violation of the Constitution of the United States, refused to "deliverup." on the demand of the Executive authority of one of the slaveholding States from which he fled, a slave, charged with crime, and a fugiwhich he fled, a slave, charged with crime, and a fugitive from justice, demanded to be removed to the Stat having jurisdiction of the crime. tionary in another of those free States has declared, in the decision of a case pending before him, that a slave, the moment he enters upon the soil of such State, or process under the Constitution or laws of such State whereby he can be recovered by his owner. That the said societies have in their employment, and pay, numer-ous emissaries, sent into the southern slave-holding States with large numbers of forged and counterfeit certificates of freedom, and of free passes, with instructions to use all certificates to induce the slave to desert his master these outrages might have been prevented.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the colored people under the inhuman treatment they have experienced, and extend to them him with fixed evidence of freedom, by means of which to make his escape to a free State, where other members of employing free negroes as the most efficient agents in such work. That they have succeeded to an alarming extent in running off our slaves or those of our fellow-citizens to said free States where they are hid from the pursuit and re-capture of their masters. That thes missaries have strove to excite our slaves to hopes of freedom and to acts of rebellion, whereby they are rem dered unhapiy and discontented, imposing upon their masters the necessity of the exercise of great restraint upon their privileges than they otherwise would, all J. which tends to excite them to acts of rebellion, leading W. to bloodshed and massacre.

For remedy whereof we deem it necessary to be

upon the alert, and to examine into the condition of our slaves, also to look into and scrutinize the condition and behavior of the free negroes amongst us, and to cause the their support, were unanimously adopted:—

laws faithfully to be enforced against all who may be Whereas it has been announced in the public journals

found unlawfully within our precincts. Therefore be it resolved, That there be appointed a country, and to correspond with our friends every where against all persons who license their slaves to trade as judicially depending before him that the moment who have and may violate its provisions, under this Thacher and F. B. Ernest.

2. Resolved. That Wm. Elam, W. A. Stone, rofilet, R. Parker, J. T. McMurran, N. Barlow, W. H. Fox Jno. T. Butler, Jno. Hogue. Rob, Stewart, J. Jacob Soria, Eli Montgomery A. P. Merrill, E. R. Bennett, Hugh Lucas, B. Cozzens, Peter Little, A. L. P. Postlethwaite, Thos. Henderson, F. Stanton, Wm. our "Domestic Institutions," and a part of it was in print J. Minor, Ths. S. Munce. Ro. Clark, A. J. Postlethwaite, M. Ruffner, P. L. Mitchell, N. L. Carpente Wm. Gaunt, J. Noyes, R. Carkeit, Thos. McDonnold, Wm. Harris, A. Wade, Jno. Williamson, J. F. Bazier, I. R. Stockman, L. Saunders, jr., Capt. D. P. Thos. Rose, be, and they are hereby appointed a Committee of Vigilance, to enquire into the condition of all the place of their abode, their masters or owners of the slaves, their prudent and apparent means of support, and as often as the interests of the city may require it.

3. Resolved, That the right by which we hold our servants is co-eval with the history of our country, existed at the formation of our National Union, was tolerain Louisiana. And it is not a little remarkable, that the ted by our Federal Constitution, and is so by the Consame paper which now announces the destruction of the stitution, and Laws of our own State, and all interference cord and bloodshed. with it by any foreign country or other State of the Union, is an impudent, unjustifiable intermeddling with

> 4. Resolved, That the portion of the Constitution of the United States, which declares "No person held to service or labour in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labour; but shall be delivered up on the claim of the slaveholding States, to recapture his slave, who may have fled or been seduced or stolen from him, into a non-slaveholding State, wherever therein he may be found, and that any resistence to the exercise of such rights, by any citizen or combination of citizens of such non-slave-holding State, is a palpable violation of the said Constitution, and a deliberate act of injustice of the moral grade of harbouring thieves or receiving stolen

goods. (b) 5. Resolved, That by the Constitution and Laws of the land, negro slaves are held by us as property, and called abolitionists; and that they regard with disgust, that no power on earth, but by our own consent shall derob us of the same. And that we hold all persons who either steal our slaves, or harbour them when stolen or is their imperious duty to arrest their mad career, and refled from us, as our direct enemies, not only so to us

6. Resolved, That we regard that class of men within the United States called abolitionists as enemies to of our country. We regard the great mass as the ignorant and weak instruments of a bigoted fanaticism, the corrupt hirelings. The first are the objects of our pity and contempt, the residue shall be subjects of our justice when caught amongst us.

8. Resolved, That the union of the States was made in order "to establish Justice, (c) insure domestic tranquisity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare and to secure the blessings of liberty to those who formed it and to their posterity," and that whilst the people of the States shall maintain the union as then ed, and for the objects then expressed, we will readily offer our lives and our fortunes for its maintenance But that when one or more of the States with impunity disregard its glorious objects, and shall either by direct act, or positive acquiescence, rob us of our property, or protect those wo do rob us, encourage its being stolen, o protect those who do encourage it, close their temples justice against us for its recapture, or protect those who do so, and thereby and otherwise disturb our domestic ranquility; that then the union is in effect dissolved, and the unprotected and disturbed party is thereby reduced as to a state of nature, and has by its immutable laws the right to defend their property and protect themselves

9. Resolved, That if the people of the non-slave holding states are the friends of the union, of our Constitu-tion and its perpetuity, that they can alone manifest it by assisting us in the recapture of our property, (d) where ever it may be found amongst them, and by the punish ing with due penalties all who steal, hide or run it from our recovery.

10. Resolved, That if experience shall teach us that

our countrymen of the non-slave-holding states shall continue a deaf ear to our complaints, for wrongs done servants, then we wil us in regard to our domestic proclaim to them as we now do, "That with the bles sings of God, we can produce our own meat and our own bread. That we can produce the raw material and manufacture our own clothing. That we have the

(a) The Brown lie-as the reader perceives (b) If to harbor slaves be "thieving", what rime is it to steal men?

(c) The audacity of these slaveholders is mazing:-to establish justice-think of that! (d) Mark that, citizens of Ohio. The only way you can manifest your friendship is, by turning slaveholders catchpoles.

physical power to work, and can rear up our own me nics; qualify for the purpose our own teachers and nol-masters, whereby to educate our own children; and tear them up and qualify them for such of the pro-fessional pursuits as may be required amongst us. And fessional pursuits as may be required amongst us. And with his special gift endow those of our children or brethren whom he shall select to minister at his holy altar, without the occasion, as has been our practice, of ca upon our countrymen of the north and free states for any such comforts, wants or blessings (c). And that if we cannot sojourn amongst them in peace as friends without insult, or with safety to our property, as recent acts of some of said states seem to indicate, we feel at iberty and assuredly will divert our intercourse, and ou commerce to such other families of the earth, amongst whom we may find more respect for the one and a ty for the other,

11. Resolved, That our Representatives in our State Legislature, be requested to use their influence in that pody to procure the passage of resolutions remonstrating against the practice of the abolitionists in the non slave-holding states, and such act of legislation as may be necessary whereby to appeal to the sovereign power of the several non-slave-holding states for a redress of

12. Resolved, That our Representatives in the next Legislature be requested to use their exertions to procure the passage of a law to inhibit by suitable penalties the employment of any slave, or free negro upon any steamboat engaged in the commerce of this State. On motion, ordered that the foregoing proceedings be

published in the Courier, and Free Trade The meeting then adjourned.
SAM'L COTTON, Chairman.

W. GAUNT, Sec'y.

(e) Really these people are a wonderful people!-ED. PHIL.

Non-Intercourse-Judge Lane &c.

"Hung be the Heavens in black"! Alas for Judge Lane! Let him humble himself under the rod of the slaveholder, ee'r like an armed man he come upon him.

"PUBLIC MEETING IN JEFFERSON COUNTY .- A public meeting of the citizens of Jefferson County, was held at Fayette on the 2d inst. The meeting was organized by calling Prosper K. Montgomery to the Chair, and appointing R. Duncan, Secretary. The objects of the meeting were stated in a brief and pertinent address by the chairman; and, on motion, Messrs. G. E. Martin, J. H. McKey, Warren Dent, Edward Bradford, and W. W. Wade, were appointed a committee to draft suitable resolutions. The committee then retired, and in a short time, reported the following preamble and resolutions, which, having called forth some able and remarks from Messrs, Saunders, Martin and Hewet in

of this and other States, that the slave property people of the south is captured with impunity by assocommittee of five persons, to be styled the Committee of ciations of men, called abolitionists, in many of the non-Safety, residents of the City of Natchez; whose duty it shall be to adopt all lawful measures, for the apprehen- the State of New York has passed laws, calculated in sojourning through that State with their slaves, in the character of servants, from the enjoyment of their propfor the purpose of ascertaining their movements and action. And also to cause the laws to be enforced determined in the trial of a case in the State of Objective Control of their property in such slaves; and that a judicial functionary hath determined in the trial of a case in the State of Objective Control of their property in such slaves; and that a judicial functionary hath slave enters into the territorial limits of that State, whether under the control of his master or otherwise (a) that free negroes into this State, to be enforced against all he is apso facto free, and there is no law that can be enforced by his master, under the constitution and laws resolution the following committee was appointed. L. of Ohio, whereby to recapture him: And, whereas, there exist strong grounds for entertaining the belief. that the abolition societies of Ohio and other non-slave holding States, have their secret emissaries, under their immediate pay, traversing the slave holding States, with the secret object of stealing our slaves, inducing them to steal our property, and of exciting the spirit of revolt and and incendiaryism, whereby we are deprived of our property and our social condition rendered insecure, and the Wilson, Thornton Alexander, Ths. J. Gaw, And. lives of ourselves, our wives and our children rendered Brown, Thos. Mackin, Ro. McFaddin, Fras. Little, H. unsafe, by reason of which, we are constrained by every lives of ourselves, our wives and our children rendered principle of patriotism, and every impulse that should actuate freemen, to enter our determined protest against such practices, and to use all lawful and just means vithin our control, for their prevention. Wherefore,

Be it resolved by this meeting, That the gritizens of State of Mississippi have the constitutional right to hold such persons as were slaves within the United States prior to the year 1808, and their descendants, slaves and free negroes within the City of Natchez, who have not been lawfully emancipated and who are now within its territory, to servitude, agreeably to the laws of the said State; and that every effort of the citithat they make report thereof to the Committee of Safety, zens of any other State, to restrict such right, is an arbitrary exercise of power, inexpedient in itself, unconstitutional in the actors, and tending towards the destruction of the brotherly feeling that should exist in the great American family, and calculated to produce an early sepa-

Resolved, That we hold the property in our slaves. under the broad sanction of the constitution States (b) and that of the constitution and laws of our ite; and that no power on earth, beyond ou limits, shall molest us in the exercise of that right with

Resolved: That the constitution of the United States declares that "no person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein. party to whom such service or labour may be due," is be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be de eld by us as guarantying the right to the citizen of the livered up, on claim of the party, to whom such service or labor may be due," under the protection of which, we claim the right to recapture our slaves wherever they may flee or be stolen, within the limits of any other State; and that every judge who shall deny and withhold such rights, is a perjured villian, (c) and every com-munity that shall maintain him is an enemy to the constitution of the country and our happy Union.

Resolved, That we regard the great mass of the peo ple of Ohio, as inimical to the views and action of the fanatics and unprincipled associations within their State, their efforts to steal and rob us of our property; but, at the same time, we insist, that if they are the friends of our Union, and the advocates of its perpetuity, that it store that degree of commercial and personal intercourse, which has so long and so happily existed, and which has, of late been but casually, we hope, interrupted.

Resolved, That if the people of our sister States shall refuse to protect us in our property, or allow their courts to be open to us in its pursuit, that then we shall feel at liberty to withdraw from them, as aliens to us in feeling. and enemies in practice; and that we will, on the principles of self protection, cut short our in ercourse with them, refuse and decline to buy for our use or consumption, their productions, and seek such other markets and such other society in the great world, where we may experience a security of property, and a more congenial intercourse. Resolved, That we invite the co-operation of our fel-

low citizens of the south generally, by holding public meetings and expressing their opinions on the subject of these resoluti Resolved, That newspapers in the south, friendly to our views, give the foregoing resolutions an insertion their colums.

The following resolution, proposed by J. H. McKey, was also adopted: esulved, That a copy of the above resolutions be sent to Judge Lane of Ohio.

On motion, the meeting adjourned. P. K. MONTGOMERY, Chairman. R. DUNCAN, Secretary.

(a) Misrepresentation. The moment a slave does so, with the consent of his master-that is the point decided.

(b) The Supreme Court of the United States in the Mississippi case last spring declared, that the constitution of the United States recognized slaves not as PROPERTY, but as persons? Which is authority—the meeting in Jefferson county, or the Supreme Court!

(c) That is—they mean to denounce Judge Lane as a "perjured villain." What think the citizens of Ohio of this?

CONVENTION ADJOURNED.

Owing to the distracting occurrences of the last few days, we have not had time to spread information, respecting the convention at Comminaville. It will accordingly be adjourned till next Saturday the 18th. Let our friends then turn out en masse,

We notice with pleasure, that the Marshal, and me of the constables have been very active in arresting the rioters.

From the Southern Planter,

Mr. Epiron.—I am happy to see you and correspondents pressing the value of the corn cob upon your wasteful and extravagant community. If farmers would only attend a little more to this and some other points of rural economy, they might easily save enough to justify a system of improvement which they admit to be desirable, but from which they are frequently deterred by the want of funds. I am fully satisfied that there are but few farmers in our community who do not waste more than enough to supply them with the means of effecting improvements, that in their turn would double their means of making others equally as profitable.

Go upon allarge farm in Virginias observe the niggardliness in providing fences, houses, and fixtures, and the correspondent waste in food, labor, and destruction of implements. Compare the management with that of a manufac turing or mercantile establishments and you see at once, why agriculture is not profitable. Such system, or rather such a want of it, would break down any other business in the world.

But I have been drawn off from the main ol ject of this communication, which was simply to confirm the value of corn cobs by relating to you a circumstance that came within my knowledge, in the winter of 1817. Corn was very high, and Peter Bedlock, of Dinwiddie, wh is now an independent farmer, was a very poor man, but an excellent manager. Afraid that his corn would not last, he determined to try, and did, winter his horses upon corn cobs alone, pounded in a common hominy mortar with his own hands. They received no other sustenance except long forage, as hay and fodder. Upon this they did their winter's work, and no man ever saw Peter Bedlock drive a poor horse.

To this fact I am ready to testify and you are welcome to give my name to any person who may feel sufficiently interested in it to ask for it.

Yours,

From the Southern Planter. Berkshires.

Mr. Robinson, who is not less remarkable for his practical common sense than for the forcible quaintness of his style, gives the following excellent advice to the breeders of Berk-

"Experience is an excellent teacher-as have been taught a little I will impart it to others in breeeding pigs. Great care is necessary with this breed to guard against the temptation to use them too young. They are so large and and fine at eight or ten months, that many suppose they are plenty big enough to breed. It is a great mistake. The boar should scarcely be used until twelve months old, and then but sparingly until eighteeen. A sow should never be allowed to have pigs until a year old, and then in warm weather-and it would be better that it were sixteen months old-nature canno be forced with impunity. The period of gestation in a sow is exactly sixteen weeks. Now of my experience-I had two sows last fall on the passage from Albany, got with pig at about four months old. On the first day of January, one of the coldest season, one dropped seven and the other two, and as the sows had little or no milk, and were too young to mind their pigs, all died in spite of all that human care could do.

"Yesterday another sow, just one year old dropped eight pigs. She is one of the kindest, most careful, and sensible hogs I ever saw; and as the weather is warm, they are all as lively as could be wished. It is characteristic of Berkshires, that they are great breeders, and fine milkers, but do not attempt to use them too young. But above all things do not be tempted to do without them.

Solon Robinson. Lake C. H., Ia., April 2."

> From the London Farmer's Register On Destroying Rats.

SIR .- The following is a reply to your correspondent's inquiry, as to the best mode of destroying rats. Should he find any of these methods succeed, he will oblige by

by a reply through your paper. 1st-Corks, cut as thin as sixpences, roasted or stewed in grease, and placed in their

or-Dried sponge, in small pieces, fried or dipped in honey, with a little oil of rhodium. or-Bird-lime, laid in their haunts, will stick to their fur, and cause their departure.

If a live rat be caught, and well rubbed ver, with tar and train-oil, and afterwards put to escape in the holes of others, they will disappear.

Poisoning is a very dangerous and objectionable mode. If any of your chemical readers could suggest any very pungent smell, procurable from substances resembling garlic or assafætida, this might be of great use, as this animal has an extraordinary fineness or susceptibility of scent; witness its extreme predilection for oil of rhodium, &c. I consider your correspondent's query a very important one, and it is surprising that the attention of farmers, and others concerned in the removal of these vermin, has, in this age of discovery, been so little drawn to the subject; more particularly so, as the newspapers present so many recent instances of attacks, made by these creatures on infants,

I really think the matter more deserving of notice, than has hitherto been given to it; and, apologizing for the present intrusion, I remain yours, very truly.

A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER.

Bristol, March 10.

Quality of Milk.

Several cups have been successively filled while milking from one cow, producing the following results, in every case. The quantity of cream was found to increase in proportion as the process of milking advanced: in different cows. the proportion varied, but in the greatest number the excess of cream in the last cup as compared with the first, was as 16 to 1: but, as in some cases the difference was not so much, a fair average might be considered as ten or twelve to one. And the difference in the quality of the two sorts of cream was no less striking, the cream given by the first drawn milk being thin, white, and without consistence, while that fur nished by the last was thick, buttery and of a rich color. The milk remaining in the different cups presented similar differences, that which was drawn first being very poor, blue, and hav-ing the appearance of milk and water, while that in the last cup was of a yellowish hue, rich, and to the eye and taste resembling cream rather than milk. It appears, therefore, from these experiments, that if, after drawing seven or the salt, imparts an unpleasant taste and flavor eight pints from a cow, half a pint remains in to the butter in the cask. This is partly remethe udder, not only almost as much cream will be died by filling the firkins with strong brine, and lost, as the seven or eight pints will will furnish, allowing them to stand a few days before using,

but of such a quality as gives the richest taste but the cause is never entirely removed. Ex- 1841,) the night deceased received the injury and color to the butter. This fact has been corroborated by chemical experiments, and holds good with respect to the milk of all other ani-

mals .- Blachers Essay. Grafting the Peach with Success. MESSRS. EDITORS.-I am not aware that any process has been devised for grafting upon the peach stock, with any certain prospects of succeded in rearing grafts upon peach stocks, but more often failed. A gardener in my neighborhood informed me that he once grafted upon one hundred peach stocks and all of the grafts died and most of the stocks. (He was always successful in grafting upon other kinds.) year I was induced to investigate the matter with a view to devise some means of obviating this failure, as it is desirable in many cases to graft in lieu of budding, persuaded that although the discovery might be of no great practical utility, yet it would be an interesting acquisition to the science of arboriculture. The peach tree is of more rapid growth than any of our orchard trees, and frequently with us, in congenial soils the first year from the seed, attains the height of six feet, with stems from one inch to an inch and a half in diameter. The circulation, of course, must be very active, and the sudden check from heading down such a tree, will, in many cases, destroy it. But should it live, the flowing as it were, by the sap; that is, the sap flows so fast from the wounds, as to prevent the process of granulation, by which the corn is united to the stock. To graduate, then, the supply of sap to the wants of the scion, is the primary object, dition, are those which tend to preserve the life of the stock after heading down. To carry my purpose into effect, I proceed contrary to some of the ordinary rules for grafting. In the middle of July I selected the scion from thirty trees, with four or five eyes, taking care to choose those which contained leaf buds. The stocks thrifty stocks, and were trees of the growth of that season from the seed. Before heading down, I passed a long sharp knife down entirely at the distance of three or four inches from the trees were headed down at a point where the stem was just the size of the scion, or a little larger, as the scions were inserted a little on one side of the pith. The insertions were made in the ordinary way of cleft grafting. The scions were then secured by a narrrow strip of sheet lead, wound spirally over the whole length of the cleft, and a small ball of grafting clay put over the whole. To my gratification every scion inserted in this way grew off fine'y and the coming season will doubtless make handsome trees. I do not know that the lead binding or mode of insertion is essential, and alhough I have tried no other plan, yet I presume that other methods will answer equally as well, provided the preliminary steps are properly attended to. On other stocks I have grafted with success, with no other binding or protection than the strip of lead, and have used lead ligatures, with great expedition and success in building. The introduction of lead ligatures was merely an experiment with a view to expe

dite grafting and budding in large nursery operations. Thus far I am inclined to give the pref-erence to the old methods. When heading down the stocks. I took care in every case to leave one or two small shoots, some leaves, or several nascent buds in order to continue all the functions of the trees until union had taken place between the scion and the stalk. As soon as the buds of the scion began to put forth, all below upon the stock was pruned off .-When the scions were taken from the trees, the

leaves were all removed as in building, leaving only a small portion of the foot stalk. The clay and ligatures were removed in the fall were all well closed. I am not sure that it is

when vegetation had deceased and the wounds Wm. Wood, and Dr. R. D. Mussey. absolutely essential to leave any thing growing on the stalk, and regret that I did not try some without .- Albany Cultivator.

Butter.

kind is admissible. Next to leaving milk in the

butter to putrify, the use of bad salt has the most

influence in making this article worthless. Many

recommend washing butter in clear cold water

to free it from the milk, and this mode is practi-

ced in some of the best butter districts in Europe

and the United States. If the milk is thorough

ly separated, however, the particular method

is of very little consequence; and perhaps a ma-

chine for working the buttermilk out, such as has

been figured in the Cultivator, or some similar

contrivance, will be found as effectual as any

thing. But butter, if made ever so perfectly

will not keep unless it is also packed well. To

tal exclusion from the air seems necessary, and

when this is combined with a low temperature,

butter can be kept an indefinite period of time.

It is the adventitious circumstances only that

make poor butter, for as it is a pure animal oi

if freed from those things that have a tendency

to spoil it, it would keep as long and with as lit-

tle trouble as tallow or lard. It is the difficulty

of freeing butter from the substances connected

with it, that have a constant tendency to putre faction, that renders the packing of butter of so

much consequence to its preservation. Stone

jars we have found superior to any thing else for

packing butter. They are sweet, cool, imper-

rious to air, and from their shape leave but

small surface to be exposed, or covered with

brine. The butter, whether packed in jars or

firkins, must be beat solid. and the vessel, what-

ever it may be, should be filled at once. The

difficulty attending firkins, is, that all wood con-

tains more or less acid, and this, decomposing

Washington City, Feb., 1841

CH. G. PAGE. From the Cultivator. to witness-"what if I take a bit of candle; The summer is the best time for the makers then got a light; while witness and others were or the purchasers of butter to lay in their stock blowing out the lights in the house; the decease for the year. It is the best time, because it is ed came out locked arms, witness thinks, with a usually the cheapest, because it is the sweetest brother Goodwin; when they had gone some and richest, and because, if put down sweet and 40 or 50 feet feet from the house; witness saw in good condition, it will remain good through Layton behind the deceased, at an angle of about the season. It is useless to deny that there is a 45 degrees; witness was behind; saw Layton vast deal of wretched butter consumed in this in the act of throwing; heard the stone strike; country, when it would be quite as easy, and heard the deceased shriek; and as Layton turnnore for the profit of the makers, to produce a ed round, witness took hold of him; saw superior article. We have good pasture, good nothing in his hand; witness knew him from the cows, and there can be no good reason given light shining full in his face; witness was six or why good butter should not be the result. In the irst place, every thing connected with the making of butter should be perfectly sweet and elean. No smoke, dust, or disagreeable smells should every exist in the milkhouse or dairy. the meeting house; then witness was called up-Every thing of this kind has its effect on the on by brother Goodwin to help him carry deream, and leaves its taint on the butter. The milk should be skimmed, and the cream churned, at the proper time and the proper temperature. The buttermilk should be promptly separated; and in salting, none but salt of the finest, purest

Cross examined .- Witness had known defend-

I do hereby certify that the above abstract testimony is substantially the same as given in

JOSEPH DECAMP. Cincinnati, August 21st. 1841.

JOHN McCLAIN was next called. Witness

periments made in Scotland proved that the Mr. Goodwin and witness passed out brought to the point of saturation by percolating through bundles of twigs, or faggots, those of the basswood are always preferred to any other. In this country, firkins of heartash are preferred, and perhaps are as good as any that can be used. We have known a firkin of butter properly headed, thrown into a well where the water was o the temperature of about 50 to 55 degrees, and when taken out, after a submersion of a year, was as sweet as when put in. Perhaps, where circumstances admit, butter might be advanta geously kept in vats filled with running spring water of the proper temperature. Jars or firkins when filled with butter, should have some pure strong brine poured on the top of the butter, and kept there for the purpose of excluding the air intil the article is wanted for use. Instead of the brine some use salt, and otlers prefer a linen cloth saturated in brine, for this purpose. But whatever is used, the top of the jar or firkin should be care fully covered with a board, or what is much better, a clean flat stone They should stand or flat stones, in a cool place in the cellar, and may be occasionally looked to, to see that the surfac

> Fron the Cincinnati Enquirer. Case of Layton. Cincinnati, Aug. 2. 1841.

CHARLES S. BRYANT Esq .-DEAR SIR: -That the public may be set right as to the action of the Grand Jury of and the measure necessary to secure this con- Hamilton County, in the case of Edward Layton, charged with the murder of the Rev. KING GRISWOLD, a Baptist minister, in this city. in the month of April last; we, the undersigned, request you to prepare a communication, and publish it through the public prints, containing the evidence of witnesses noted down by you at the trial of said Edward Layton before chosen, were moderately growing instead of S. W. Davies, Esq , Mayor of Cincinnati, in order that the community may thus be prepared to judge for themselves, whether the evidence adduced at said trial, was sufficiently strong and round the tree, and severed all the lateral roots conclusive, to justify our Mayor in act ing as he did, in committing said Edward trunk, according to its growth. This done, the Layton to jail, to await his trial in July, for (to use his Honor's own words) "a clear case of Robert Kemp,

is properly secured, and the air excluded.

murder." Yours, &c. Edward Nevers, Lewis French, H. Hall, Thomas Morris, John C. Brown, Wm. Pierson, John Bevan. Joseph Wilson,

J. Blanchard, Wm. Johnston, John Cross, Sen. Henry Decamp, Edward Harwood, Wm. Stoms, Henry H. Smoote

Wm. H. Brisbane,

Cincinnati, Aug. 19, 1841, GENTLEMEN :- The minute of testimony ta en down by me at the trial to which you alluded is hereby published at your request. Let the public judge from the evidence before them, and which was also before the Grand Jury, who acted the most consistent with evidence, the Mayor of Cincinnati, who committed Layton for murder, or the Grand Jury who found no bill against him. Yours, Respectfully, CHAS. S. BRYANT.

Messis, Wm. H. Brisbane, L. French. J. Blanchard.

MAYOR'S OFFICE.

Cincinnati April, 16, 1841. (An examination upon State of Ohio, charge of killing King Gris wold, Friday evening, April Edw'd Layton 9, A. D. 1841

The witnesses sworn on the part of the State, were Joseph Decamp, John Mclain, John, Cross, Thomas Goodwin, Mark H. Kesler, Dr.

JOSEPH DECAMP was first called. Witness was at the meeting on last Friday evening, in the west end of the town. After the benediction was pronounced, a number of individuals stop ped about the door, and remained there some time, rather longer than usual on that evening the night was tolerably dark; the deceased said witness said he thought well of it: the deceased eight feet from prisoner when he threw; and thinks the prisoner Layton may have been some six or eight from the deceased; witness had a slight tussle with Layton on the green opposite ceased to a house close by; let Layton go, and went and helped carry him to the house, carried him to Mr. John C. Brown.

ant two or three weeks; knew nothing about his character: witness was unable to state the provocation; the deceased was officiating as a minister, and had been laboring there some time; was pastor of the church; witness never heard the deceased make any personal allusions to defendant: the night was dark; Mr. Layton was some eight feet from him, and deceased 10 or 12 feet from him when the stone was thrown; the night before this happened, which was Thursday night, the text of the deceased was, thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself."-The word prostitute did occur in this discourse; as near as witness could tell, deceased said, in remarking on the text and showing what this love would leave us to do; "It was his duty to pray for the chief of sinners."-"But," said he, when the Lord works, as has been the case here, the devil will be disurbed; he wanted no better evidence that the Lord was at work, than to see the devil disturbed. The devil was now disturbed; but his was nothing to him, we should go on; what if an individual should walk through this assembly pompously, with a prostitute on his arm! this disturb King Griswold a wight."

by me before the Mayor, and as given also before the Grand Jury of Hamilton County, at the July term of the Court of Common Pleas, A. D. 1841.

was at meeting last Friday evening, (10th April,

wood of the linden or basswood contained the arms; witness was behind Layton some one or least acid, and this is supported by the fact that in the 'Tyrolese salt-works, where water is hand; saw Layton throw; witness was three or four feet from Layton when he threw, and Layton might have been three or four feet from the

Cross examined .- Witness was behind ceased; the deceased had a candle; witness did not see any of the scuffle alluded to by Mr. De camp; deceased was ahead of witness and ahead of Layton; witness also heard the sermon the night the blow was given; heard Mr. Goodwin or deceased, he does not recollect which, pray'for Layton, call his name; Layton said he would thank them not to mention his name; the night before blow was given Layton came in with a lady; Mr. Griswold was struck on the left side; with ness saw a stone found in the lane where the affair happened, which weighed 11 or 12 pounds, said to be the same stone, but witness did not know whether it was the same stone, witness has had no conversation with Layton.

I do hereby certify the foregoing abstract my testimony as given in before the Mayor in the case of Edward Layton for killing Rev. King Griswold, is true in every particular fact; and I further certify the same was given in before the Grand Jury of Hamilton county at the July term A. D. 1841.

JOHN McLAIN.

Cincinnati, July 28th, 1841.

JOHN CROSS was next examined. was going out of the door and saw Mr. Layton; saw him after the people had come out look in while the preachers were yet in and others putting out the lights. After looking in at the window Layton sat down on a board by the window; saw him while sitting down reach down and pick up stones and put in his pocket; witness was about three feet from Layton, four or five feet from the door, and about three feet from the

Cross examined .- Layton put the stones in a side pocket in an overcoat; witness thought the stones might weigh two or three pounds; witness heard the stone strike the deceased; heard deceased shriek out; witness saw Mr. Decamp come out about the time the preachers did: Mr Decamp was behind deceased; witness had been acquainted with Layton three or four years; had not known of his being particularly vicious; witness was at meeting the evening before; at the meeting heard Mr. Goodwin pray for Mr. Layton; witness is sure he saw Mr. Layton pick up stones; knew him as the light shone in his face through the window.

I hereby certify that the above minute of my testimony as given at the Mayor's office, is correct in every material point. I also gave the same to the Grand Jury of Hamilton county, at the July Term of the Court of Common Pleas of said county. It may be, however, that my testimony before the Mayor was more particular than before the Grand Jury, from fact that the Grand Jury did not question me so closely.

JOHN CROSS. Cincinnati, July 21st. 1841.

THOMAS GOODWIN was then called to the stand. Witness had labored with the deceased five or six weeks past in the western part of the city: he was at church on the evening of the fatal blow; was in the church until the congregation retired; Mr. Decamp and perhaps Mr. Griswold put out the lights; witness walked locked arms with the deceased some thirty, or from thirty to fifty feet, from the house in the alley south, when deceased received a tremendons blow, shrieked twice, took two steps and

Cross examined .- The evening before the deceased had preached from the words, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." The word prostitute was mentioned by deceased; Mr. Decamp had stated the manner in which the word was introduced; witness did not know that deceased alluded to Layton-thought the expression might have alluded to him, but did know that such was its application; Mr. Layton had been in the habit of coming there and disturbing the church; the evening before while witness was praying for Mr. Layton witness heard him say he would thank him not to pray for Mr. Layton. Mr. Layton was doing well enough; witness understood Layton to say he would break our necks for us if we did not quit praying for him-he might have said you will get your necks broken; witness never heard the deceased use the name of Layton in public, but had himself used it in prayer; on Friday evening witness heard a young convert pray for the young man who had threatened to break brother Goodwin's neck; witness thinks they were from church thirty to fifty feet when deceased fell: witness proceeded a step or two fearing he should receive a blow too; witness then returned and called for Mr. Decamp; deceased walked by their assistance, one hold of each arm, to Mr. J. C. Brown's, a house close by; witness slept with the deceased that night; before retiring deceased prayed for Layton, which was the last prayer he ever made; he became unconscious in the night and never spoke again.

I do hereby certify that the above abstract of testimony is substantially the same as given in by me before the Mayor, and as given also before the Grand Jury of Hamilton county, at the July Term of the Court of Common Pleas, with the exception that more particulars were stated before the Mayor than before the Grand Jury, and the latter body having questioned me relative to the lady with whom I had seen Edward Layton THOMAS, GOODWIN. in company.

Cincinnati, July 21, 1841.

MARK H. KESLER .- Mr. K. said he saw the defendant on Thursday evening at meeting; heard him say to the ministers,"I will break your necks if you don't quit praying for me;" saw him get up when a young lady prayed for him and thank

Cross examined .- Witness heard deceased make no remarks in respect to a lady; Mr. Griswold said, if a man should walk through the church proudly, with a prostitute on his arm, it would not disturb King Griswold; witness has known Layton three or four weeks-knew nothing about his habits, Mr. Goodwin prayed for him kindly; never heard the deceased say any thing about Mr. Layton. witness had known Mr. Griswold about six weeks; deceased was a very plain man to talk and preach. It had been the custom to pray for different persons both pre sent and absent—to mention them by name; witness had heard the names of Mr. and Mrs. Skaates. Mr. and Mrs. Carnahan, and Mr. and Mrs. Meeder mentioned, witness knows of no complaint by any one else; he has no recollection of any others.

This may certify that the foregoing abstract of testimony, as given in by me before the Mayor, on the examination of Edward Layton for killing King Griswold, is true in every material MARK. H, KESLER.

Cincinnati, July 26th. 1841. Then follows the evidence of the two phys icians-proving that a fatal fracture had been caused by the blow. We have not room for this .- ED. PHIL.

Here the testimony closed, and Layton was committed to jail. In July, the same witnesses, with the exception of Kesler, were before the Grand Jury of Hamilton county, and as they severally certify, gave in the same testimony there. But the Grand Jury found no bill; 11 of them, it is said, voting for a bill, and 4 against it,—12 them; their virtues surpass all eulogy and must be use being requisite to find a bill, and only 11 voting for it. Layton was discharged.

Layton remained in discharge, until Friday, the 13th of July, when an affidavit for a State warrant was made before Squire Wiseman, of this city. The writ issued and was given to the proper officers; but Layton could not be found. He has not yet, up to this time, been heard of by the officers. It is presumed he has left the State. We leave this case without comment.

The Grand Jury of Pittsburgh have presented intem perance both as a crime and a great cause of crime. They also present the great number of tippling houses, the immoral character of those who keep them, and the indifference of the courts in licensing dram shops

FARMS AND COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE A pleasant Country Seat with 9 acres of rich land ituated upon a McAdamized road, 3 miles from town, The improvements consists of a new house with si good rooms, a cel'ar and portico; also a frame stable and a cistern. This is a delightful retreat for a family during

A fertile Farm of 80 acres, situated 5 miles from town with 65 acres in tillage, a frame house with four rooms and a cellar; also a log house, a frame barn, a tenant' cabin, a small orchard and a garden. The land is good well located for cultivation, watering with springs, and fenced with posts and rails.

the Summer months.

A fertile farm of 100 acres, located 6 miles from town and close to a Mc Adamized road. It has 90 acres in tillage, a good orchard of 8 acres of apple trees, a frame house with 5 rooms, a cellar and a porch, a large frame barn, a store room, a well, and several springs. The land is rich and level.

A Country Seat with 26 or 60 acres of land, situated on the Lawrenceburg road, and the Ohio, 7 miles from town, with about one half in cultivation, an excellent new frame house built in cottage style rooms, a hall, a porch and a cellar; also a wood house. log house, a cistern and a few fruit trees. The use stands upon a mound, and has a fine view o the river and the surrounding country.

A Country seat with 17 acres of superior land, located upon a turnpike road, 7 miles from town, with 7 acres in culture, the rest a delightful grove planted with blue grass. The improvements comprise a new frame house with 7 rooms and a hall; also a frame stable for 10 hor ses, a poultry yard. 2 wells, an orchard of 250 choice fruit trees, and a large garden tastefully Isid out, and planted with 100 1sabella and Catawba vines. A good farm of 100 acres, situated 7 miles from town

in a healthy region, having 60 acres in cultivation, a brick house with 9 rooms, a cellar and a porch; also 2 frame barns, a milk house, a stable, a wood house, we'l and many springs; likewise 2 orchards, a garder and a yard well paled. The land is chiefly in grass, good quality and well located for tillage.

A farm of 160 acres, situated 9 miles from town, upon a turnpike road, with 60 acres in culture, a few fruit trees, 2 good wells, a spring and a log house. The land s good and fovorably located for tillage,

A farm of 55 acres, situated upon a road 8 miles from town, with 40 acres in tillage; a house with six rooms, a large orchard of excellent fruit trees, a well and many springs. The land is good, well cultivated and all fe A Farm of 135 or 90 acres, located 10 miles from

town, having 70 acres in culture, 40 fruit trees, a good stone house having 10 rooms, a cellar and 2 porches likewise a brick house with 5 rooms and a cellar; also milk house, a frame barn and a smoke house. The land is fair quality, well watered and calculated for a Dairy

A desirable Farm of 200 acres, situated 9 miles from the Court House, with 75 acres in culture, a new house having 4 rooms, a cellar, and a porch; a good peach and two apple orchards, containing from 200 to 300 choice trees; likewise a garden with quince, cherry, pear, plum, raspherry and current trees. The land consists of rich

A fertile farm of 108 acres, situated upon a Turnpik road, 14 miles from town, having 90 acres in cultivation an excellent frame house with 8 rooms, a cellar kitche and two porches; a tenant's house, and extensive frame barn, a stable for 8 horses, and a large corn loft; also tool smoke, wagon, gear, wash, carrriage and cider houses,two wells, several cisterns and many springs; also a superior orchard of choice trees, a culinary garden with many fruit trees and grape vines. The land is very rich, level, and well fenced with posts and rails, with gates for the fields. The buildings are new, well painted, laid out with a good taste and calculated for a gentleman of for-

A farm of three hundred acres, situated 29 miles from town, upon a good road and a canal, having 100 acres in cultivation, two apple orchards of 8 acres grafted fruit trees, a large brick house with thirteen rooms, an extensive dining room and a cellar; also two commodiou stables with lofts for hay, a well, and numerous springs. The land is first and second bottom and hill. The house is now used for a tavern. There is a lock upon the premises with 10 feet fall.

A good Farm of 160 acres of level land, situated upon a road, 34 miles from town, having 90 acres in tillage, frame cottage with 6 rooms, a hall and a cellar; also ar excellent frame barn with stables, a log house, a garder well fenced, and well stocked with choice vines and quince trees; likewise two orchards of choice apple, pear, cherry and peach trees, a well and several springs. land is favorably located for tillage, the neighborhood good and salubrious.

A fertile Farm of 200 acres, located 45 miles from town, having 100 acres in tillage; a good frame house with 6 rooms, a cellar, and two porches; also a new frame pork-house, a frame house, a stable and an orchard o bearing apple trees. The land is rich, and consists of bottom and upland. It it considered one of the best farms

A Farm of 300 acres of good land, situated upon the Ohio 75 miles from town, with 200 acres in cultivation, a young orchard of grafted apple trees, a good hewed log house, and an excellent spring. There are 200 acres of bottom and 100 of upland. It has the reputation of being an excellent farm. A desirable Stock Farm of 508 acres, situated in II.

linois, 20 miles from the Mississippi and 4 from a country town. The land consists of one half prairie, and one half wood, with 150 acres in cultivation, 2 log hous es. 2 log barns, a good well, a reservoir of pure water for cattle, and an excellent orchard of 4 to 6 acres of apple, plum and peach trees. It has a large range of unfenced prairie for summer pasturage, and a thick grove near the

Farmers and Citizens who wish to dispose of their en ates can, by application to me, have the advantage o an extensive advertisement of their property in English and German, both in Europe and the United States. without cost to them, unless sales be effected: Very many other farms and Country Seats for sale; al

so several tracts without buildings, near and far from the City. Eligible Houses in various parts of the city for sale. Citizens and emigrants are invited to call for full information, which will be given gratis, if by letter, postage paid.

Capitalists can obtain 10 per cent. interest upon Mortgage, or the hest personal security at long periods; or 6 per cent, at 10 days sight. Persons desirous of receiving money from Englan,

Wales, Ireland, Scotland, and other parts of Europe, can have the cash paid them in Cincinnati, as soon as the payment is advised by the Engish bankers. English Bills of Exchange, Gold and Bank of England Notes

The experience of nine years in the sale of Real Estate, enables me to furnish correct and valuable information to Emigrants.

THOMAS EMERY, Estate and Money Agent, No. 11, East Fourth St.

PETERS' PILLS

GREAT ARRIVAL!—18 bushels, or 75,000
Boxes of Peters' Pills.—The subscriber has made JBoxes of Peters Pins. - In advertiser has made rrangements with Dr. Peters, of New York, to be supported with his Pills. All dealers conplied by the quantity with his Pills. All dealers can pe supplied at New York prices.

Of all the Pills we have any knowledge of they an the most valuable. In no instance have they failed to accomplish every thing they promised, and thousands who have been for years lingering with some obstinate orchronic disease, now add their testimony in behalf of this valuable medicine.

Their properties as an anti-billious and aperient bed cine are unrivalled; all who use them, recommend to be appreciated. The weak and delicate strengthened by their use, not by bracing, but by remov ing the cause or weakness, the gross and corrupt numors of the body. They require no change in diet or care of any kind. Plain directions accompany each Box, so that every one is his own competent physician Dr. Peters has spent much time in experienting, ing the cause of weakness, the gross and en

with different vegetable medicines, for with different vegetanic incurrences, for the diseases of the liver and now offers his Vegetable Pills as the best most convenient, and cheapest medicine that can be prepared for general use.

epared for general use.

One great quality of his Vegetable Pills is, that they have the alternative principle combined with their cath-artic, or operative qualities, so that they not only cleanse the stomach and bowels by purging, but they regulate the liver, change the morbid secretion strengthen the the liver, change the morbit secretion strengthen the digestive organs, purify the blood, invigorate the circula digestive organs, point, tion, and gives tone and energy to the nervous system, They are mild and pleasant in their operation, and

convey almost immediate conviction of their utility from their first dose. They can be taken by any person of any age, and the feeble, the infirm, the nervous and the delicate, are strengthened by their operation, because, they clear the system of bad humors, quiet nervos irrita bility, and invariably produce sound health. The vegetable Pills are a sure semedy for jaundice, sick and nervous headaches, dyspepsia, costivenes, sickness of the stomach, heart burn all bilious complaint

fevers of all kinds, and if taken at the commencement will invariably check their progress, and save the patient from a protracted and dangerous sickness. They are invaluable in nervous and hypochondrical affections, loss of appetite, and all complaints to which females alone are subject. They operate as a mild and speedy purge, and are a safe and certain remedy for worms in dren.

Peters' Celebrated New York Vegetable Pills, are for sale by W. H. Harrison, and Harrison and Glas-coe, Cincinnati, and throughout the United States, Canadas, Mexico and West Indies,

COUGH LOZENCES

Sherman's Cough Lozenges.

Are the safest, most sure and effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumptions, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Tightness of the Lungs or Chest, &c. &c.— The proprietor has never known an instance where they did not give perfect satisfaction. Several thousand boxes have been sold within the list three months, restoring to health persons in almost every stage of consumption, and those laboring under the most distressing colds and coughs. They do not check and dry up the cough. but rendsr it easy, promote expectoration, allay the tick-ling or irritation, and remove the proximate or exciting cause. They are made from a combination of the mos valuable expectorant, or cough medicines. and are unoubtedly superior to every thing in use for those complaints. Hundreds upon hundreds of certificates have been offered of their wonderful virtues, from those who have been saved from an utimely grave, and restored to perfect health, by using them.

The Rev. James Kant had suffered with a distressing cough, pain in his right side, night sweats, and all the usual symptoms of the consumption. He tried many popular remidies, but all in vain. He consulted some of our most distinguished physicians, and they told him he had the consumption, and must prepare to die, as be could not be cured. A friend advised him to try Dr, Sherman's Cough Lozenges, as they had cured several that had been given up. He did so, and to the unspeak-able joy of all his friends, he immediately began to grow better, and before he had taken four boxes, was entirely cured; and he is now again, through the divine blessing, ermitted to minister to his loving flock.

James Grant, No, 4 Ann street, cured of a most disessing cough in one day by a few doses of Sherman's Cough Lozenges.

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Benjamin Cromble, 645, Broadway. References also, to S. B. Andrews, Judge J. L. Spencer Benjamin Cromble, Dr. Coleman, G. G. Deshon, and the many thousands who have been cured by them.

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